HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 175 BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 26 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPORA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 60.
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DOMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
27th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China and Japan
	CHITRAL.	At Colombo for Australia.
		China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	At Colombo for
	CATHAY	Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
27th July	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
29th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi at Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	23 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,132
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.).

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lis Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed letters to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Masters' Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29036

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them.

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN 1934-37.

Issued at Rs. 94 As. 8 and repayable at par not earlier than 1934 and not later than 1937.

In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal) of 6 per cent Five Year Bonds 1927, and 5½ Per cent War Bonds 1928 Tenderers will get Rs. 100 of the new loan plus Rs. 6 As. 4 and Rs. 12 respectively as Cash Bonus. Interest will also be paid on the 1927 and 1928 Bonds tendered from the last payment upto the 31st July, 1927, at the rate of 6 per cent and 5½ per cent respectively.

The loan will be open for subscriptions in the form of 1927 and 1928 Bonds from the 18th July, 1927, and in the form of CASH from the 20th July, 1927.

The Loan will be CLOSED to subscriptions in the form of 1927 BONDS and CASH as soon as the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to Rs. 24 crores approximately.

1928 Bonds will be accepted WITHOUT LIMIT of amount till the 30th July, 1927.

Applications for the above may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (New Delhi), or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. F 13 (x) F/27 dated the 5th July, 1927 copies of which are available at any of the above-mentioned places.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rate of interest on Savings Fund Accounts allowed by the Bank will be REDUCED from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st October, 1927.

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
29044

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing of forms and Register Books required for use of the schools and the offices of the Superintendents and Attendance Officer of Schools. The register books and forms together are of about 90 different kinds, out of which some are to the printed in English, some in Marathi, some in Gujarati and some in Urdu. The samples of the forms etc., will be kept open upto 3rd August, 1927, in the Schools Commmittee's Office, for inspection of the intending tenderers.

Tender forms will be supplied free of charge on application to the undersigned. No tender form will be sent by post.

The tenders must be handed over to the undersigned on 5th August, 1927, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (B. T.) Tenders not given in time will not be considered.

The Schools Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tenders only.

The rates should be given for each item separately. It is not allowed to group together any of the items in the tender.

It should also be noted that rates are to be quoted per lot for the total number of copies of each form, etc., as specified in the tender form and not for 100 or 1,000 etc.

M. I. FAROOQUI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, July, 1927.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS OF 1928.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of March, 1928. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee on or before the 12th of September, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE M.A.,
Registrar.

Benares,
The 21st of July, 1927.
29061

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Sanatorium and Dispensary experience essential. Salary Rs. 350-15-500. Applications to be made before August 4th on Forms that will be supplied on request by the Health Officer.

H. B. CLAYTON, Esqr.,
C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22-7- 1927.
29059

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Genoa Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd July, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients SHAIKH AHMED BUDLOO, MAHOMED UMER BUDLOO and KHAIRUNISSA, daughter of Haji Sardar Budloo, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Haji Sardar Budloo according to Mahomedan Law that their father the said Haji Sardar Budloo Subrati (deceased) was during his lifetime the owner of an immoveable property, situate at Ripon Road and described in the Schedule A hereunder written and two of the documents mentioned below relating to the said property are missing and cannot be found though due and diligent search has been made for the same.

Public are also requested to deliver the said two documents if and when found to the undersigned at their office in Yusuf Building, Fort and are warned against in any way dealing with the said documents.

SCHEDULE I

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 89, New No. 13587, Old Survey No. 289 and New Survey No. 3|3482 and 1-2|3544 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3939-3940-3968 (1), 4089, Street Nos. 126, 127 and 155 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kassambhai A. G. Jafferbhai, on or towards the West by the property of Mr Mahomed Ismail, and, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of the Telegu Munawar Caste and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Husseinbux Allabux.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Indenture of Lease, dated 9th December, 1912, made between Sayaji Nagoji and others of the one part, and Haji Sardar Badloo Subrati.

2. Indenture of Mortgage, dated 26th day of February, 1913, made between Haji Sardar Badloo, Subrati and Rajabally Mahomedalli, of the other part.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1927.

JHAVERY & CO.,

Attorneys for Shaik Ahmed Badloo, Mahomed Umar Badloo and Khairunissa, daughter of Haji Sardar Badloo Subrati.

29063

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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GOVERNMENT AUCTION AT CENTRAL DISPOSALS.
DUMP. DUM DUM (BENGAL)

THE following Government stores will be sold by public auction on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 3rd and 4th August, 1927, commencing at 9-30 a.m. each day.

For full particulars and detailed catalogues for the auctions, please apply to the undersigned or The Officer Commanding Central Disposals Dump, Dum Dum (Bengal).

Large quantities of all items of harness and saddlery, new saddles, girths, bridles, stirrups, bits, traces &c., &c.

Large quantities of camel head stalls, ropes leading, cruppers, &c. Large quantities of leather, leather belts, straps &c., &c.

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M. A. QAIYUM KHAN.
Government Auctioneer, Mohulla Chuk, Allahabad, U. P.,
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BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.
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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
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General Manager.

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on 11 April, 2017

CLOSE UP YOUR RANKS.

SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE.

T. HON. SASTRI'S ADVICE TO INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Below are given extracts from the speech Mr. Sastri made at the welcome reception given to him at the Pretoria Town Hall:—

"It is true, that my task is difficult, but he remark that the Mayor of Pretoria ade encourages me to hope that I shall e received by the Europeans, with a glad elcome (Applause). He was good enough observe that he hoped that I shall assist the task of bringing about a more cor- l understanding between the European d the Indian communities. I hope with my heart that my efforts will be attend- with a certain measure of success in t direction. I should certainly feel proud as a result of my labours amongst you t consummation came nearer practical ties. But my hope is that I shall do hing which will make the relations be- een the two communities worse than they .

To my friends of the Indian community, annot say anything better than the re- est that Mr. Andrews had addressed em. The experience that Mr. Andrews s of the conditions in South rica, like the experience which has of Indians and Europeans roughout the Empire, is absolutely with- t parallel. (Applause). His desire to vance our cause is something in the na- e of a duty which he feels night and day ssing upon him. I know, as a matter fact, that he considers this work as the k of God and of Christ. Nothing, there- e, can prevent him from incurring sac- es and risks in this cause, sacrifice and s of which I have personal knowledge therefore which I will describe to you without a parallel in the whole history Indian patriotism (Loud applause). w, his words were that you st unite and present to the rld one common feeling and mmon purpose. In India, as you all now, on this question of the relations that btain between the communities in South Africa, there is no difference whatever, not speck of it, between the Government of ndia and the people of India. (Applause) And believe me, in my heart of hearts, I elieve that in coming out as Agent of the overnment of India I really have come out Agent of the people of India (Applause). nd if my feeling on this subject was not reserved as it is I very much doubt whe- her I would have accepted the work ou will therefore understand that any emarks that I make upon the subject he Capetown agreement are inspired sole- by a desire to serve the cause that you ave at heart.

Now, I am here in order to help the nion Government to carry out the terms f the Capetown agreement—and to help he Government of India at the same time o carry their part of the agreement. The greement has met with such unanimity of approval both in India and in South Africa that it would be inappropriate on my part to-day any emphasis on any note of discord that may have been sounded here or there. (Applause). That is no part of my purpose to-day, and will not be any part of my purpose while I stay in South Africa. But there is one aspect of it that deserves prominent mention. It is a compromise as you all know and compromise is the very soul of political progress. Now, in a compromise no party carries away the entire honour of the negotiation. Each party gives in a little and takes a little from the other side. He who reads the agreement therefore, bringing to it the feelings belonging solely to one side will encounter parts of it which he wishes were not there. That is the very nature of a compromise.

In judging of my work, therefore, amongst my fellow countrymen do not expect me in the least to slur over anything which you might wish was not in the agreement. We have undertaken—we the Government and people of India have undertaken—to fulfil this contract, and must fulfil faithfully and honourably every part of it. And I am here to see that no vigerence whatever is made as to the fidelity in the discharge of our duty as between part and part of the Capetown agreement. Now, it is absolutely necessary that in order to be able to discharge his duty both the Government of India and their Agent here should understand exactly the point of view of the Indian community. Of course being an Indian myself and in constant touch with my countrymen I shall be able almost by instinct to perceive the line that you would wish me to take. But in public life in the management of public affairs, in dealings with great governments, that would not be sufficient always. A man's actions and speeches would have to be supported by the declared and ascertained opinion of the community of whom for the moment he happens to be the spokesman. It is necessary, therefore, that at every turn your opinions, your wishes, your feelings should receive unequivocal expression. How are you going to do it? Whether in India or here, or elsewhere where our people are found in any considerable numbers, they have stood together like brethren and spoken with one word, their feelings animated by a common cause. (Applause). But you run a risk if you divide.

You wish the Union Government to carry out certain parts of the agreement in which they are the principal actors. How can they do it properly if one part of the Indian community demanded a line of action while at the same tihe another part of the Indian community demanded a different line of action? Often they would be at a loss to judge which was the right course and when ever it suited them they would choose the one and reject the other. The Government of India, by a strange incongruity, while not recognising the Indian National Congress in India, have always recognised the South African Indian Congress and governed their conduct towards the Union Government by a careful understanding of the point of view of the S. A. Indian Congress. (Applause). You will throw out the Government of India too if you divided and presented two aspects to them at the same time. It is therefore your first duty to close up your ranks, and let the Union Government, the Government of India and their agents everywhere clearly understand what your views are upon questions which may arise from moment to moment. That must be done. I will not say now where lie the merits of a particular dispute—it is not ny business now although it may become ny business to-morrow. I will, therefore, speak to you as I feel I ought to speak to my own countrymen. To-day let me insist in general terms on the absolute necessity of following Mr. Andrews' advice, which is also the advice of Mahatma Gandhi; that as far as may be possible you should speak with one voice, make one demand, and always put forward more or less the same representation."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

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Shia Mansion, Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

SHAH OF PERSIA TO MODERNISE ANCIENT STATE.

REZA PEHELVI PEHLIMITATES HAROUN AL-RASCHID

Baron van Welderen-Rengers, who was seven years Dutch representative in Turkey, is now Ambassador of the Queen of the Netherlands to the Shah of Persia, having presented his credentials on April 16 in Teheran. In an interview with a correspondent of the "Berliner Morgenpost" he is quoted as follows:

"The most beautiful thing about Teheran is its situation in the midst of high mountains which still are covered with snow in March and April. There are no architectural sights as in Ispahan and Shiras, since the capital of Persia is no more than 150 years old. A precious advantage of Teheran is its clear mountain water, which runs in innumerable small canals, mostly underneath the sidewalks, through the streets. The foreigners are rather surprised when they see the natives get water through the many open holes in the sidewalks. At night one has to be very careful not to fall into these holes.

"The noble behavior which the Persians show everywhere surprises very agreeably. Even the simplest people have good manners. It is a pleasure to see the Persians walk about in their long black or yellow 'mashlaks.' The old astrakan fez is nowadays replaced by a small black felt bonnet. The young Persians wear collars which the old Persians disdain. The Persian women always wear dense veils outside the homes. The seclusion of the Mahometan women is strictly observed in Persia. Women of Persian society entertain European women, but never show themselves to men, as Turkish women often did, even before the Turkish revolution.

"The Persian officials and officers like to go to the embassies. The social life of Teheran takes place in these embassies, each of which constitutes a small colony of villas within a beautiful park with high walls all around. Bridge is played a lot in the legations. The public entertainments of Teheran are limited to one or two cinemas. 'White Russian'—that is, anti-Bolshevist refugees—who are numerous in Teheran, organize theater performances now and then. French is spoken most in Teheran and eastern Persia, while English dominates among the foreigners in western and southern Persia and German in northern Persia.

"Shah Reza Pehlevi, who, as is well known, came out of the ranks of the simple soldiers, has made the organization of the Persian army hitherto his main task. Persia was powerless during the war and had to witness how Russians, Turks and Englishmen marched into Persia and made the country their battlefield. It is not sufficiently well-known that neutral Persia was a battlefield and suffered consequently from the war. This hard experience of his country made it easier for Reza Pehlevi to become its sovereign. He was the first Minister of War and then Prime Minister before he took the place of the Shah, who lived abroad.

"The Shah is seriously about to reform the administration of his country. He has put Americans at the head of the reform committee for finance, agriculture, roads, etc. Another American committee has orders to plan railways."—"Herald Tribune" of New York.

VISHWA BHARATI.

ITS IDEALS AND IMPORTANCE.

CALL FOR MORE STUDENTS.

The principal of the Vidyabhavana of the Vishvabharati University (Shantiniketan), has sent us the following for publication.

The Vishvabharati stands for the unity of different cultures and for the realisation of that ideal it is trying to arrange so far as its means allow, for the study of the different cultures of the East and the West. It has at present directed its attention to the reconstruction of the cultural history of ancient India by studying Buddhism and Jainism, their legacies to us in the form of literary productions rich with the wisdom of those glorious days of Ancient India. So long we had to rely upon the West for the appreciation and explanation of these things, as very few people of India cared to possess a first-hand information, and this was due no less to our disadvantages, want for proper arrangements for such studies than to our negligence. The Visvabharati with its limited resources has made proper arrangements with due facilities for such studies along most scientific western lines and invites students to come here and utilise this institution for such research work.

STUDY IN JAINISM.

We now offer several scholarships to students desirous of working here on Jainism and Tibetan Buddhism, all facilities for which are given here. Though Buddhism has attracted the attention of large number of Indologists, Jainism has not; but the importance of studying this ancient religious system of India can never be overrted. It represents the religious ideals of a large number of people of India even of to-day and is still a living religious force to many of our fellow-countrymen.

IMPORTANCE OF TIBETAN.

The importance of studying Tibetan to reconstruct the history of the growth of Buddhism has not yet been fully appreciated in India, though in the West it has been well understood and so it has already a large number of students. Works and important works too, which alone can help us to fully understand Buddhism, have been lost India and they have been preserved from the ravages of time through the indefatigable zeal of the Tibetans in their Tibetan translations. But a large number of students are required who will reconstruct these lost works by a study of the Tibetan originals

The Vishvabharati has arranged for the study of Tibetan and also of reconstructing some of these works. It now invites students to co-operate in this noble work and is ready to offer scholarships to suitable students. Further enquiries may be made from the Principal, Vidyabhavana, Vishvabharati, P. O. Shantiniketan, Bengal.

THE INDIAN COLLEGE MONTPELLIER.

A SEAT OF CULTURAL INTER-RELATION.

Students and Graduates of the Indian Universities have long been finding advantage from further courses of study in the West, and this in ever increasing numbers British Universities naturall receive the greater part of this influx but many Indian students are also being attracted to French and German Universities. Experience is proving that those most profit by the resources of the West who come as graduates or at least fairly well prepared: and who also acquaint themselves with at least one other leading European language, and this, when possible, by a period of residence in a Continental University.

Montpellier has the one adequately equipped University within the sunny Mediterranean climate, which has long been widely attractive to students of all nations on account of the eminence of its departments, as of Science and Medicine Letters and Law, Philosophy and Education, as also of its School of Agriculture. An excellent rapid and thorough course of preparation and training in the French language is provided for foreign students.

The city is finely situated between the sea and the neighbouring hill-country and mountains, and is in the midst of many places of the greatest historic interest, presenting monuments and survivals of wellnigh all phases of European development, from earliest times onwards. It has thus one of the most ancient and eminent interesting and educative of European universities; and as above stated, with special appeals to students of science and medicine, of history, literature and philosophy; as also of social, economic and geographical studies, and of agriculture and forestry. For student excursions during terms, and longer ours in vacations, few regions can offer such varied and educative attractions.

The present beginnings of an Indian College are no isolated endeavour, but part of a group of kindred and associated collegiate undertakings; as these again towards a "Cite Universitaire Mediterraneenne" in connection with the University of Montpellier, and comparable to that in progress in Paris. Such collegiate groupings—of course non-political—are of increasing service towards peace and goodwill among all peoples, through increased appreciation of each other's culture at its best, and also by the formation of those personal friendships which are most readily made in youth and most enduring throughout later years. It is therefore hoped that Indian Universities will now take an increasing part in this; and in time they will also draw more western students eastward. Already this growing college is justifying its existence as a centre for Indian students, and promoting their further studies on the Continent, and in Britain as well.

This incipient Indian College has also been carefully enquired into by the High Commissioner for India, Sir Atul Chatterjee, who has now written with warm approval and goodwill.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has unfortunately been prevented by illness from fulfilling his intention of visiting our present beginnings during his recent visit to Europe; but he has accepted the Honorary Presidency, and has written repeatedly with cordial approval, and with promise to send students. Sir Jagadis Bose has lately made a short stay at the College, and lectured in the University; and other distinguished visitors from India are our guests from time to time.

The Indian College is thus practically in existence and progress. A representative committee is therefore now being formed of friends and members of the Indian Universities in India, in Montpellier, and throughout the British Isles.

It is estimated that the funds required for the designing and furnishing, etc., of this College, will be two lakhs of rupees (say £16,000). Of this a little more than a third will cover the cost of (a) site, (b) building and (c) furnishing; but the balance is required towards endowments—(d) for a resident Indian Adviser of Studies, who will also act as Secretary of the College, and (e) for a French lady-housekeeper, whose presence will aid students in the acquirement of the language; and finally, (f) for nucleus of a future scholarship fund. Towards this amount donations and subscriptions are now being received, payable to Professor Patrick Geddes, for account of the College des Indiens, Bansue Castelnau Montpellier.

Pending new buildings, the remaining accommodation for next year is limited, and early application is desirable, accompanied by two references. Preference will be given to graduates proposing to undertake research these for the doctorate in letters or science.

"MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read in Friday's (15th) issue of the "Indian National Herald" certain misstatements of facts in the editorial comment appearing on page 6 under the caption "Mountain out of a molehill."

The Editor of the "Indian National Herald," as you are aware, is both a member of the Improvements Committee and the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and as such was present at the meeting when priority was given to Mr. Tairsee's notice of motion and must have heard the full details of the discussion that followed.

It was mentioned at the meeting that the member of the Trust staff who wrote the letter to the sand contractor was no other than the Deputy Secretary and Accountant (Mr. N. T. Chawathey) a responsible officer of the Trust drawing a salary of Rs. 900 p. m. "and not a clerk" as stated in the "National Herald."

The Editor of the "National Herald" on the contrary offers a tame sort of explanation which will deceive no one and tries to whitewash the whole business by saying that the letter was written by a clerk, etc., and thereby indirectly ridiculing Mr. L. R. Tairsee who was bold enough to expose this improper business.

Notwithstanding the explanation given and what has appeared in the above paper, I still maintain that Mr. Chawathey's action was hardly proper.

The affairs of the Secretary and Chief Accountant's Department of the Improvement Trust have been in a very bad state for some time past and it is time a Committee was appointed to investigate matters.—Yours, etc.,

VICTIM OF RETRENCHMENT.

Bombay, July 18.

"FIRST MINISTERIAL DEFEAT."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was greatly surprised to find that the acceptance of Mr. Mukadam's Amendment to Clause 12 of the Bombay District Local Boards Act Amendment Bill has been haraterised in your issue of the 21st instant as the "First Ministerial Defeat."

To me, as a calm and dispassionate listener to the debate on the subject, the matter appeared rather in the light of a success than of a defeat. No unbiassed person who is aware of the facts can be of any other view.

The Bombay District Local Boards Act of 1923, when it was presented to the Legislative Council in 1922, made no distinction whatsoever between the talukdars and ordinary land-owners, but treated them both alike in regard to their liability to the payment of the cess on their full assessment.

You have commended the Hon. Members from Gujarat for their support to the present motion. But you either forget or do not know that it was such stalwarts from Gujarat as Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai who had opposed the Minister's original proposal to put the talukdars on the same footing as ordinary land-owners in this matter, and who forced the hands of Government in making a discrimination in favour of the former.

The case is, therefore, just the reverse of what has been represented. The purport of the present amendment was precisely what the Minister himself had originally embodied in his Bill. And the provision of the existing law in this connection is exactly what some distinguished representatives of Gujarat had themselves shaped into the Act.

Hence, the true position is that the subject matter of the amendment is the original product of the Minister himself, while the present law in this behalf is the subsequent creation of the gentlemen from Gujarat themselves. The real credit for the proposal embodied in the amendment is thus wholly due to the Minister, whereas the alleged "discredit" for the existing provision in the law is due to the previous representatives of Gujarat.

The Minister made all this very clear to the House. He stated that he was from the very outset in favour of the principle underlying the amendment and had sought to give effect to it, and that he had to yield to pressure from the Gujarat representatives themselves. He further declared that, even on the present occasion, he was in sympathy with the proposal of the mover.

But he took his stand on the highest of all grounds, that of justice, one of the first principles of which was that no party should be adversely affected without due notice of it. He made it clear to the House that he held no brief for the talukdars, but that his only plea was that it was manifestly unfair to decide a matter to the prejudice of a large number of persons without an opportunity being afforded to them of expressing their opinion regarding it. This is the only objection which he raised, and it is nothing more than elementary equity.

Far from opposing the principle of the amendment in the slightest degree, he on the contrary accepted it without any reservation. He even went to the length of promising his support if an Amending Bill were brought for the purpose after due notice was given to the talukdars.

The has been the attitude of the Minister in regard to this matter from the very outset up to the present moment. What has been done now by the Honourable Members from Gujarat had been done by the Minister himself long ago. But it was undone by the representatives of Gujarat themselves, who have now tried for the second time to undo what was deliberately done by their very forerunners.

Yet, what is the sum and substance of what they have done? They have merely reverted to a position which the Minister himself had taken in the first instance, and from which their predecessors themselves had resiled on the previous occasion.

Praise to him to whom praise is due. The facts of the case leave no doubt as to the party that deserves it most. But when blame is imputed when praise is merited, the truth alone can dispel the false impression that is created, by the inaccurate report in your paper.—Yours etc.

NOOR MAHOMED.

POONA, July 22.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them.

UNIVERSITY'S PLANS FOR £500,000 SITE.

HOW THE LONDON STUDENTS WILL BE HOUSED.

NO WOMEN'S LIMIT.

The purchase of the Bloomsbury site, at a cost of £525,000, by the University of London from the Duke of Bedford was completed in mail week. The site which comprises about 11 1|2 acres, bounded by Montague-place, Malet Street, Yordon-square, Woburn-square Upper Montague-street and Russel-square, was originally bought by the Government for the University and sold back to the duke in April of last year.

Of the purchase price £400,000 was provided by the donation from the Rockefeller Foundation and £125,000 from a special Government grant. A considerable sum of money is still required for the development of the site along the lines intended says the "Daily Chronicle".

In order to keep the students within a reasonable radius of the University, a hostel will be built to provide living accommodation and a list will be kept of registered lodgings in the vicinity.

The University Union, now temporarily housed in Army huts in Malet Street, will be accommodated on the new site. It is probable also that Birkbeck College may be moved thither.

"The site will be developed as soon as the money comes in," said Mr. M. O. Andrews, president of the Union Society, yesterday.

"It is certain there will be no immediate large migration of colleges to the site. The first building will probably be the central offices and library from the academic centre of the University in South Kensington.

"The scheme for building a University Union and hostels for students may take many years to develop. The time will depend largely upon the support given by London to its University.

"About 40 different institutions of the University are at present scattered throughout London and the suburbs."

NO "SEX WAR."

Women students at the University are largely outnumbered by men. Of the former there are 248, of the latter 717. So that the possibility of a "sex battle" on the Oxford lines is remote.

Moreover, Sir William Beveridge stated at "Oration Day" at the London School of Economics, yesterday, the men students are increasing much more rapidly than women.

"It is not proposed at present, however," he said, "to limit the number of men that may enter, in proportion to the women." (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir John Cockburn, who presided, said he school believed in the equality of the sexes. "We shall never permit four men to be reduced to the equivalent of one woman." (Laughter.)

Prince Arthur of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Arthur, dedicated the new memorial hall at University College.

The Earl of Balfour said the work done at this great London centre was the result of the boldest genius. The founders foresaw what few people realised—the potential value of science to civilisation—and the college had been the pioneer in extending the advantages of higher education to women.

DANGERS OF UNDERGROUND LATRINES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to invite your attention to a strange incident that occured to me, on Monday at 11-30 a.m., in the underground latrines at Fort, Bombay, and I hope this matter, urgent as it is will be paid attention to by the Municipal authorities.

I had been to the latrines in the meantime, a Pathan with an umbrella, who was keeping in wait sometime ago, faced me, all abruptly demanding money.

On my hesitating to comply with his demand he threatened me with an assault, and it was with great difficulty that I gave him a slip. Immediately after I came out, I saw a Parsi lady about to enter to the female compartment of the latrines. I stood at a respectable distance with a view to be helpful to the lady should the same occurrence repeat. I waited till I saw her coming out again safe.

I hope this incident will be sufficient data, to the Municipal authorities to put a stop to this sort of thing.—Yours etc.,

J. DOSSABHOY,

BHIVANPLIWALA.

Bombay, July, 20.

You Insure Your Properties

BUT

ARE YOU DOING IT WITH

Indian Insurance Companies?

A SWARAJ BILL

ITS GENESIS AND PROGRESS

MAIN PRINCIPLES OUTLINED.

The All-India Congress Committee has called upon the Working Committee to draft a Swaraj Bill to be placed before the Congress in Madras in December 1927. There is, however, already such a Bill, the Commonwealth of India Bill, which has won considerable support, both in India and England.

ITS GENESIS.

The Bill was drafted by the National Convention composed of 67 members of the Central Legislature, 76 members of Provincial Legislative Councils, 34 Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen and members of Local Boards and Corporations, 40 members of the Home Rule Leagues, 32 representatives from various political clubs and associations and 19 public men, amongst whom were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Dinsha Petit, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, an ex-General Secretary of the Congress. These conveners were pledged "to help in the calling of a National Convention, to frame a Constitution for India embodying Dominion Status". The President of the Convention was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, ex-Law Member of the Government of India. He presided at the final session of the Convention which framed the Bill, and was responsible for many amendments introduced at that session. The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was its Vice-President, Dr. Annie Besant its General Secretary and the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliar, the Development Minister in Madras, its Treasurer. Among those who took part in the drafting of the nature that cannot bear to hear another Bill at the preliminary sessions were the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Law Member in Madras and Mr. B. S. Kamat, a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

THE SWARAJ SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Bill was taken up as the basis of discussion by the Swaraj Sub-Committee of the All Parties' Conference which met at Delhi in January 1925. On the Sub-Committee were Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. The report of the Sub-Committee contained the essential principles on which India's future Constitution should be based. These principles were considered by the final session of the Convention, and practically all of them were incorporated in the draft Bill.

SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL.

The Bill was taken to England by Dr. Besant in July 1925 to be placed in the hands of a Parliamentary draftsman. It was accompanied by a memorandum which was signed by 43 leading public men in India, among whom were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Messrs M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, B. G. Khaparde, D. V. Gokhale, M. S. Aney, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt, Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. M. C. Raja, Sir Ali Imam and Syed Hasan Imam.

Besides these the following have supported the Bill at one time or another during the last four years:—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Razu, M.L.C, now President of the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty M.L.C., now leader of the Swaraj Party in the Madras Council, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, now a Minister in the C. P.. Government, and Sir K. V. Reddy, an ex-Minister of the Madras Government. The Maharashtra Political Conference passed a unanimous resolution at Satara in May 1925 supporting the Bill. A representative Conference was similarly held in Bombay in 1926, with Srimati Sarojini Naidu as President. In her opening speech she hailed the Bill "as the one Charter of our Liberty."

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE BILL.

In England the Bill was carefully revised by Sir Henry Slesser, a member of the Labour Government in 1924 and Mr. Arthur Henderson (Junior). Copies of the Bill were circulated amongst the branches of the Labour Party all over Britain, and over 400 of these passed resolutions supporting India's demand. The Bill was accepted by the Executive of the Labour Party and had its first reading in the House of Commons, once in December 1925 and again early in 1927.

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS.

Gandhiji, expressed his opinion on the measure in August 1925 in the following terms:

"There is the Bill taken to England by that tireless servant of India, Dr. Besant. It is signed by many eminent Indians. And if some others have not signed it, it is not because they will not be satisfied with it, but because they know that nothing but the waste-paper basket is its destiny. It has not been signed because those who have refrained do not wish to be a party to the insult of the Nation which its summary rejection will imply. Let Lord Birkenhead say that he will accept any reasonable constitution that may be prepared by a party or parties, overwhelmingly representative of Indian public opinion, and he will have a Constitution in a week's time. Let him publicly assure Dr. Besant that her Bill will have every chance of acceptance if it is endorsed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and others whom he may name, and I shall undertake to secure those signatures. The fact is that there is no sincere ring about the offer."

THE BILL AND THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

The main principles of the Bill are reflected in the National Demand put forward by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, all parties joining together for the purpose. They have also received categorical support in the detailed recommendations for constitutional changes made by the Liberal Party's Conferences and by sessions of the Muslim League.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL.

General.—India will be placed on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions, sharing their responsibilities and their privileges.

The right of Self-Government will be exercised from the village upwards in each successive autonomous area of wider extent.

Declaration of Rights.—The following fundamental rights will be guaranteed to every person: (a) inviolability of the liberty of the person and his dwelling and property; (b) Freedom of conscience and the free practice of religion, subject to public order or morality; (c) Free expression of opinion and the right of assembly, peaceably and without arms, and of forming associations or unions, subject to public order or morality; (d) Free elementary education as soon as practicable; (e) The use of roads, places dedicated to the public, Courts of Justice and the like; (f) Equality before the law, irrespective of considerations of Nationality; (g) Equality of Sexes.

Legislative.—There will be two Chambers in the Indian Parliament (or Commonwealth Parliament)—namely the Legislative Assembly and the Senate. The Legislative Assembly will consist of 300 members and the Senate of 150.

In the Provincial Legislative Councils the number of members will vary, according to the size and importance of the Province.

Franchises.—The franchises for the various legislative bodies have been graded, commencing with universal adult suffrage in the Village?

The principle of direct election has been maintained throughout, except in the case of the Senate.

The powers of the various legislative bodies have been embodied in a Schedule in the Constitution; residuary powers have been vested in the Indian Parliament.

Defence.—There will be a Defence Commission which will recommend every five years a minimum of non-votable expenditure for the Defence Forces and also report on the progress of the Indianisation of those Forces. No revenue of India may be spent on any branch of the Defence Forces in which Indians are ineligible for holding commissioned rank. As soon as the Commission recommends favourably, the Indian Parliament (or Commonwealth Parliament) may pass an Act to undertake the full responsibility of Defence.

Executive.—There will be a Cabinet in the Government of India, consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than seven Ministers of State, who will be collectively responsible for the administration of the Commonwealth. The salaries of the Viceroy and of the Members of the Cabinet will be fixed by the Indian Parliament.

In the Provinces, the same principles will apply as in the Central Government, except that the minimum number of Ministers will be three.

The Secretary of State.—The powers and functions of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council over the revenues and the administration of India will be transferred to the Commonwealth Executive.

A Supreme Court.—There will be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Judges.

Finance.—The revenues of India will form a consolidated revenue fund, and will be vested in the Viceroy. No revenue may be raised by the Executive without the sanction of Parliament.

New Provinces.—The Indian Parliament will have the power to alter the limits of existing Provinces or establish new Provinces with the consent of the people concerned, and to make laws for their administration.

Minorities.—Communal representation as now existing will be abolished, and all elections will be held on the basis of purely territorial electorates. As a temporary measure the number of seats now reserved for Mussalmans and Europeans will be guaranteed for five years.

Bills affecting the religion, or the religious rites, or usages of a community, or communities will be referred to a Standing Committee of the Legislature in which they are introduced and if the Committee, on which there will be a majority of the members of the community or communities concerned, reports adversely, such bills will lapse for a period of one year.

Public Services.—There will be a public Services Commission to exercise full control over the public services of India as regards recruitment, discipline, promotion and pensions.

Alteration of the Constitution.—The Indian Parliament will have power to alter the Constitution.

BENGAL BORSTAL BILL

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Bengal Borstal Bill, which has been published in the Calcuta Gazette provides for the detention of adolescent offenders in special institutions in which they will be given industrial training and subjected to such disciplinary action as may be found necessary to conduce moral development.

The Bill empowers magistrates to send boy criminals to reformatories instead of to jails for a term of not less than two years.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS

Sir Chunilal Mehta's Bill, which he proposes to move in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council has attracted much attention in the Marathi Press, general approval being given to the main principle of the Bill. "Kesari" extends its support to the first part of the measure, which seeks to limit the division of cultivable land consolidate already too small holdings but takes serious objection to the second part which embodies the proposal of a special tribunal to carry out this task. The journal fears lest it should lead to many unjust and unfair deals and recommends a policy of "wait and see" for some time. "Kranti" calls the Bill only a half measure but says so far as it goes it is well. The paper points out that the Workers and Peasants' Party has adopted in its programme the principle of nationalisation of land and its direct leasing out to tenant-cultivators, with only 10 per cent of the produce as land-tax. It requests members of the Bombay Council to see that the measure is so amended as to recognise these principles as far as possible.

SERVANTS OF INDIA.

"Vividha-Vritta" writes a considered and studied article on the work of the Servants of India Society and reviews the Society's position as it has been since the demise of the late Mr. Gokhale. It quotes from the constitution of the Society relevent extracts and points out that Mr. Gokhale's idea was to carry on political agitation more than anything else. In other fields of activity, he wanted the Servants of India only to assist. The journal requests the present members of the Society, whether or not their activities have been in agreement with the letter and spirit of their constitution, which Mr. Gokhale, himself drafted, The journal appeals the society to conduct a vigorous educative political campaign, on the eve of the Statutory Commission.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

The problem of inter-communal marriages still continues to perturb the Marathi Press. All sorts of writings written in the name of God, religion, social equilibrium, patriotism, etc., are appearing in the Marathi Press. Thus "Bhala" and "Prakash" lay the whole blame at the door of women's education, which the papers say is denationalising both boys and girls. "Bhala" goes to the extent of preching that there should not only be onn inter-marriages but there should be no inter-communal dinners, as well. "Jagriti" takes a reasonable view and says that the late Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Jayakar have pleaded for inter-communal marriages on a large scale as in their opinion they serve to show that, once social status of marriageable young people is equal, there should be no artificial difficulties of creeds and castes and faiths.

NON-BRAHMANS AND CONGRESS.

Since the Coimbatore Non-Brahman Conference, the question of Maharashtra Non-Brahmen's entry into the Congress has been agitating their minds. As in Madras, Bombay also has two sets—one of Nationalists and another of Johukums. "Navayuga" is emphatically against any such merger. "Sangram" is in favour of entry. Non-Brahman papers from Berar also generally express the view in favour of entry. The Wrdha journal "Brahmanetara" pays warm tributes to the spirit of statesmanship shown by Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and Mr. S. Chetty.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

In a leader, entitled "An appeal to Lord Irwin" the Poona journal "Sansathanli Swarajya" deals with the question of the future of Indian States, when it observes as follows:—

"Is it therefore, unreasonable if we beseech His Excellency to extend the same consideration to the leaders of the Indian States' subjects to offer their views about the future constitution? If on the other hand this important factor, namely the state subjects, if for any reason ignored from consideration, the recommendations of the Government of India would be one-sided and very defective and would be shorn of that weightiness which must attach to the responsible pronouncements of Lord Irwin's Government on this subject. We, therefore, take the liberty of requesting His Excellency Lord Iawin to afford an opportunity to the leaders of the sujects of Indian States to have their say about their position and status under their own rulers and under the reformed constitution. We hope and trust that this appeal will not be in vain."

MAHAD SATYAGRAHA.

"Kolaba-Samachar" writes on the proposed Satyagraha at Mahad and entreats local high-caste Hindus to show a spirit of broad-mindedness and equity by allowing untouchable Hindus not only access to the famous Chavdar Tank, but even to the temple of Vireshwara, on the ground that they are public places. The paper, however, says that if the contention is true that both these places are under private ownership it would not be right for the leaders of untouchables to press their claims as that cuts at the root of individual liberty. The journal appeals all to take a conciliatory view of the situation.

BRAHMIN BELIEVER IN ISLAM.

RAJESWAR RAO'S BODY BURIED.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 25.

Peddapalli Rajeswar Rao, a prominent Deshmukh of twenty village in Kareemnagar District, died on Saturday night at the Residency Bazar.

Saying that Mr. Rao who was a Brahmin, was a follower of Islam since he was 16, his muslim friends interred his remains at Chandarayangutta.

It has been stated that the deceased had left instructions that he should be buried according to Islamic rights.

This has created a great sensation among the Hindus who have approached the Residency police to investigate the matter.

Mr. Rajeswar Rao was fifty years old.—Free Press.

GLEANING FROM URDU PAPERS.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD ON 'RANGILA RASUL JUDGMENT"

"A German lady is shortly going to start a school in Delhi where German will be taught. She declares that three months' study of the language will enable a student to read and write in it. A knowledge of this language will no doubt be a great help to those engaged in trade." ("Tej").

In the course of a two-column article in "Roznama-e-Khilafat" Maulvi Fazlullah remarks:—"All the "hajis" unanimously declare that in Ibn Saud's reign the necessaries of life are generally very dear. But the dearness and scarcity of water are certainly very troublesome. This year owing to the scarcity of water a tin was sold from 12 annas to a a rupee. At the time the Hajis reached the Arafat plains the Najdis surrounded the Zubaida canal and took possession of all the passages leading to it, with the result that one tin of water was sold for Rs. 15. The money realised in this way went into Ibn Saud's pockets or into those of his followers. People were crying for water like anything. In this Karbala—like plain of Arafat about 7,000 "hajis" died of thirst."

In the course of an article concerning the "Rangila Rasul" judgment, Maulana Abul Kalam writes in his "Al-Hilal" as follows:— 'I have read sections 297 and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code over and over again and I do not see any reasonable ground as to why writings under question should not fall under them. According to Justice Dulip Singh such writings do not come within their meaning, however heart-tormenting and mean they may be. But I venture to say that they certainly come within their meaning provided they are really heart-tormenting and mean....I admit that a book of his type, if published in Europe or America, will not fall within the meaning of section 153-A provided there be such a section in existence there. A different law will be needed to deal with it. But the conditions in this country are quite different. If here a person commits a religious offence of the nature committed by the author of "Rangila Rasul," then its effect will be very heinous and for reaching and feelings of religious hatred will spread not only against the writer but against his fellow religionists. It may be argued that this mentality as prevailing in India, is erroneous and that it requires a reform. But the purpose of the law and the courts is not to reform, their business is to recognise the beliefs and sentiments as they exist. The Indian Penal Code has not been framed with the purpose of reforming the mentalities of the people. It has been framed to maintain law and order. It does not say what ought to be but it deals with what is....I am sorry to remark that the way in which the said sections have been handled by Justice Dulip Singh, is very surprising for me. If it is admitted as true then the execution of all the 511 sections of the Indian Penal Code will become extremely suspicious."

TRUTH ABOUT ARREARS OF THREE LAKHS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you ot kindly publish the following in your popular paper, about the alleged irregular accounts in the Land Manager's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust as the report of the Examiner of the Public Audit in connection with the arrears written off by the Improvement Committee is likely to be misunderstood by the public.

The arrears complained of consist of petty sums of few annas being the rents of the rooms in the Improvement Trust Chawls occupied by the poor labouring class and owing to the very indigent condition of some of the occupants no rents could be recovered in some cases and in other cases on account of some of the poor residents vacating the rooms on the sly and disappearing after residence of a few days the rents of their rooms could not be collected.

The amount of rupees three lakhs written off in 1925-26 is not the arrears of unrecovered rents of only 'one year', but is the aggregate arrears of several years which had not been hitherto written off.

The fact is the Trust has written off only 'two percent' of its income derived annually from the rents of the Chawls and the loss to the Trust revenues is not so serious as it appears at first sight, but is trifling and compares most favourably with the seven percent written off similarly by the Development Department.

The whole matter was explained to the Improvement Committee by the Chief Officer in his minutes and the Committee after full deliberation thought it advisable to write off the whole amount at a time instead of carrying it forward year after year.

It is probable that the poor Examiner of Public Audit could not apprehend that the arrears were of several years' accumulation and perhaps entrenched behind his "superior" knowledge would not deign to be enlightened by the Officers of the Trust.—Yours etc.

"FAIR PLAY."

WOES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF.

DIFFICULTIES OF TICKET INSPECTORS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

The Agent of G. I. P. Railway needs now to urgently turn his attention to some of the most crying needs of the Ticket Inspectors on his line.

Formerly there was one Ticket Inspector for each district and three special checkers for the whole of the G.I.P. Railway who were keeping a surprise check over the Ticket Collecting Staff and the Inspector. These checkers were attached to the Head Office (G.T.M. Bombay) This system was abolished due to some of the checkers who were caught making underhand dealings and discharged from services and additional Ticket Inspectors were given to each district.

Since the organization of this Railway changed into Commercial and Transportation Department, and since the districts were absorbed into Divisions the number of Ticket Inspectors was increased to a greater scale and they are attached to the Divisional Traffic Manager's Office.

Bombay Division has to its lot nearly 35 Ticket Inspectors one chief Ticket Inspector and eight flying squad that is to say, more than half the Ticket Checking Staff of the whole Railway with one chief at the head. In other Divisions there is no chief. In fact this post is created recently evidently to have a white gentleman fed and nothing else.

Formerly T. Inspector's grade were divided into two parts "A" grade and "B" grade. The maximum of each grade was Rs. 225 and 105|- "A" grade was for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and "B" grade for Indians. Now the grades are as under:—

500 Chief Ticket Inspector.
250 They are to be given as per seniority and merits irrespective of
200 cast, colour and creed.
160
120
90

Since the arrival of the present D.T.M. and C. T. Inspector there is great injustice done in distributing these grades. Men who were standing on equal basis viz., maximum of previous grade were given new grade without considering seniority.

One of the officials was engaged in G.I.P. only a year ago and half or two years on Rs. 25|- as a candidate and within a few months he was promoted to Rs. 110|- as Asst. Ticket Examiner at Victoria Terminus, which post was created for him by the officers and soon after he was promoted to Rs. 200|-. It will go very hard for the officers viz., D.T.M. and C.T.I. to prove on what merits he is given such a big chance over all others.

The next senior man ought to have had the grade of Rs. 200 or the least 160|- being senior, but he was kept in the grade of Rs. 120|- and his juniors were put over him.

The Chief T. Inspector's voice is the law to the D.T.M. and his word would make any one to lose his service.

The men under this sort of troubles were quietly working but again a peril arose and some of the T. Inspectors were reduced in their pay for unlimited period for poor—or below minimum collections.

Nobody knows nor there is any existing rule about the certain amount to be collected by each T. Inspector. No sensible man will accept the theory that if "A" gets 10 passengers without ticket, "B" also must get the same number. But D.T.M. wants every ticket collector and T. Inspector to collect more amount or he is supposed to be incompetent for the Post,

The object of having T. Inspectors is to detect frauds and stop passengers travelling without tickets etc., but it is misused in such a way.

(A) Can it be possible to fix the average collection of each Ticket Inspector and if so why was no average given by the D. T. M. to the Inspector before punishing them.

(B) What are the merits of a ticket inspector to be proved as an efficient one. Because only large collection cannot be a sort of merit.

THE HINDU MISSION.

AN APPEAL.

The Hindu Mission has been successfully carrying on the works amongst the non-Hindu population in hills and plains of Assam and Bengal, so much so, that in this short period, more than sixty thousand persons have been reclaimed and initiated into Hinduism.

During this year, the Mission is required to build temples, village "Thakurghars" and cottage for village Primary Schools for the newly initiated Hindus, besides opening new branches and extending its missionary activities in Behar and Choto-Nagpur. Over and above these, publication of a large number of religious books in different languages—Santal, Khasi, Garo etc.—is an immediate necessity. For systematic, consistent and organised work, the establishment of an institution for training capable preachers, cannot be delayed any longer.

For all these, a vast sum of money is required. Hence, we appeal to the Hindu population of India and abroad to help us in our missionary work and make Hindusthan a safe and peaceful home for the the Hindus.

All contributions to be sent and communications addressed Swami Satyananda, President, the Hindu Mision. 7, Bechu Cattarjee Street, Calcutta. 31-161

LEVY OF EDUCATIONAL CESS.

CONSOLIDATION OF PROPERTY TAXES.

RESOLUTION BEFORE CORPORATION.

The fifth report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of levying a separate education-al cess and the consolidating of all Municipal taxes into one tax has been submitted to the Corporation which will be considered along with the July agenda. On 21st June 1923 a resolution was passed by the Corporation requesting the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to submit definite proposals for improving the source of income. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 17th May 1926 expressing his views on the subject says:—

It would be possible to restrict the maximum rate at which this cess is to be levied in the same way as in the case of the fire-tax: but in view of the fact that the Corporation's present expenditure on education is over 2 per cent. on the ratable value of the City and there is a probability of this expenditure being doubled during the course of the next ten years. I do not think that such a restriction would be advisable. Before, however, putting forward a proposal to Government for the amendment of the Act, I think it desirable to consider whether an attempt should not be made to consolidate into one tax the four property taxes at present levied, i.e., Water Tax, Halalkhore Tax, Fire Tax and General Tax, together with the proposed Educational Tax. As an alternative, it might be preferable to keep the Water Tax separate and to amalgamate the rest.

I attack herewith a statement showing for the years 1921-22 to 1924-25 the expenditure on drainage and on primary education together with receipts on account of these heads. It will be seen that the general tax has to make up about 11 lacs of the deficit in revenue produced by the Halalkhore tax to cover th ecost of drainage, and in case of primary education it has similarly to make up an amount varying from 15 to 21 1/2 lacs. Theoretically, no doubt, it is undesirable that separate taxes should be levied so as to inform the tax-payers what amount they are paying towards the various heads of service which they receive, but I doubt very much whether the extra labour involved in making out 4 or 5 separate calculations of dues and collecting them is justified.

In a note, dated 7th July 1925, Mr. N. D. Mehta, Dy. Municipal Commissioner, has suggested the consolidation of all existing property taxes and there are very cogent arguments in favour of that course As Mr. Mehta points out, these Municipal services fall under some 14 different budget heads and it is out of question to provide 14 different forms of taxation to meet each of these heads of expenditure. Most European Cities have either a consolidated rate or two forms of property taxes only; and after discussion I am disposed to take the view that it would be preferable to adopt a similar course in Bombay, keeping possibly the water-tax only as a separate head.

It must, however, be remembered that we cannot afford to try experiments with the property taxes which are our main source of revenue. If the proposal for a consolidated tax be approved, I should like to have it investigated further and to consider the amendment of the Municipal Act, which would be necessary to bring it into operation.

The following is the proposed amendment to Section 140 of the former Act to provide for expenses of primary education.

Section 140:—(c) A general tax of not less than eight and not more than seventeen per centum of their ratable value, together with (i) not less than 1/8 and not more than 3/4 per centum of their ratable value added thereto in order to provide for the expense necessary for fulfilling the duties of th eCorporation arising under Clause (k) of Section 61 and Chapter XIV and (ii) such further per centum of their ratable value added thereto as the Corporation shall deem reasonable in order to provide for the expense necessary for fulfilling the duties of the Corporation arising under the City of Bombay Primary Education Act,' 1920

After careful consideration of the question the Committee made the following recommendations:—

That the General Tax, the Halalkhore Tax, the Fire Tax and the proposed Educational Cess be consolidated into one tax.

2. That the maximum limit of the consolidated tax should not exceed the limit of taxation at present permitted under the Municipal Act viz., 20 3/4 per cent.

3. That the Water tax be continued to be levied separately as at present.

4. That in the event of the Corporation's approving of the foregoing recommendations, the Commissioner be requested to submit the necessary draft amendments of the Act for giving effect to the recommendations.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain G. E. R. C. Osborne Aide-de-Camp left Kirke for Bombay on Saturday the 23rd July and returned the same night.

Mr. E. de G. H. Bromhead lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 23rd July.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

MERICANS: N. Y.:—Opening Advance—Increased on bull support—Declined on Weather Predictions—Liquidating and Realising—Futures 2 to 6 points Lower—Spot Cotton 5 lower at 18.55c.

AL:—Commission houses and Japanese bought. Declined on Scattered Selling and weaker Liverpool—Closed steady.

AMERICANS:

Bombay, July 25.

o particular feature except liquida- and realising, at higher prices, displayed, during the short session of rday, the market fluctuating within oints and easily influenced. An open- rise was increased afterwards by tered bulls buying and no pressure sale. Values improved to 18.94 for ber option at 10.08 a.m. reports and ctions of favourable weather induc- ng liquidation and some realising by bulls, causing a drop in the prices continued until the last moment prices closed for the day at a decline points for October and 2 points next ontracts. Spot Cotton ruled quiet decline of 5 points at 18.55c.

New Orleans futures market ruled and prices closed at a decline of Spot Cotton closed unchanged

Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 14 points and the mar- presented the appearance of usual Saturday session. Prices fluctuat- ithin 2 points on continued buying less pressure for sale. The close rather quiet at a rise of 12 to 13 s. Spot Cotton prices were raised 18 points with Middling at 10.09d. per Sales 5,000 bales.

Empire Cotton Contracts closed at a of 14 points.

Egyptian cotton continues firm and closed at a rise of 29 to 31 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. closed 30 points at 20 pence per lb:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Srs. Patel Bros. have received the ng cables:—New York 23rd. July:— ber Highest—18.94 (10-08 a.m.) low- est 18.72 (at the close.)

verpool 23rd. July.

15 a.m.—Light rains Georgia and Western belt.

2-20 p.m.—Continued buying; lack of selling power.

essrs. Vurdhman and Co. have receiv- the following cables. New York 23rd. Cotton, covering by scared shorts bulls well entrenched encouraged idespread reports of weevil infestation nts for advance, looks temporarily r but consider present crop indications factory and not in sympathy with ad- e. (Harris Irby and Vose):—

verpool dated 23rd July.

Dallas cables crop prospects continue weather favourable." (Hornby He- k).

ssrs. Langley and Co have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 23rd. inst.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING COMMENCED.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—dated 23rd. inst.

"Market advanced on anticipation boll weevil damage. Our crop reports good."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (9-30 a.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Heavy liquidation well taken with se'lers re-entering later at higher levels. Underlying strength of the market is due to scarcity of contracts and fear of weevil."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd. inst. as under:—

"Profit taking on favourable weather forecast."

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

Following a small decline in New York futures of 2 to 6 points, the local market opened at Rs. 372/8 for A/M. Broach declivery. Prices improved to Rs. 374/8 on buying by Commission houses and Japanese firms. At the advance there was increased selling and prices declined further on weaker Liverpool advices. The close at Marwari Bazar was as under:—

Broach J/A.	358	358/8	355	357
Broach A/M.	372/8	374/8	370/8	371
Oomra D/J.	360	360	356	356/8
Bengal D/J.	324/8	324/8	323	323

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower. Latest cables showed it 5 points lower. Commission houses were buying in the forward market while local operators sold. The close was steady.

Broach J/A.	355/8	355/8	355	357
Broach A/M.	371/8	373/8	371/8	372/8
Oomra D/J.	356/8	357/12	356/8	357
Bengal D/J.	323	323/8	323	323

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 25.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,100	12.600
Fine M. G. Oomra	6,100	11.300

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
July	228.00	1.10
October	234.50	2.40
January	238.90	1.90

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 25.

Bengal 322 D/J.
Broach 371 A/M.
Broach 355 J/A.
Oomra 356 D/J.

Bengal	336	330	323	315
S. P.	332	326	319	311
Rajputana	336	330	323	315
Broach	369	365	359	354
S. D.	376	372	366	360
P. A.	379	370	365	359
K. V.	365	361	356	351
Dholera	359	356	351	346
Kalajin	365	361	356	351
Surat	427	423	419	
Navsari	437	433	429	
C. P. No. 1	370	366	362	356
C. P. No. 2	364	360	356	350
Khandesh				
Mathia				
Comptah	386	382	378	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 25

		Ready	Mill Terms
			New.
al Superfine	M. G.		3 8/35
Fine	323/25	Nov. +27/-	Dec. +17/8
F. G.		"	315/18
Punjab Fine		"	322/25
F. G.		"	315/17
lha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		360/63
ur	360-63	Nov. +34/	Dec +23/
tmal		"	358/ 0
	358-60	Nov + 26/	De + 15
raoti			353-55
amgaon-Akola	353/55	Nov + 19	Dec + 9
lkapur		"	350-53
andesh	350	51Nov. + 11/2	Dec. + 1
thia Fine	343-15	—	Dece 5/3
nded/Purna Best Quality		"	350-55
rna Average		"	348/50
bhani/Sailu		"	350/52
ore/Ujjain		"	353/55
rwah Sanavad		"	352/53
roach Fine M.G.,			360/65
F.G.,			355/
Westerns-Good MG			353-55
HG.			
Cambodia Fine M G			3 5/400
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			370/72
Compta F.G.M.G.			370/75
Dholera			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 25

In full-pressed Bales. 25-7-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	95 3,14,033	2,91,0
Central India	1173 3,06,146	3,76,79
Barsi and Nagar	42 2,02,750	2,22,73
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53 68 913	74,1
Berar	538 5,71,412	4,75 73
Central Provinces	530 2,28,926	2,46,29
Total Oomras..	2441 16,92 230	16,86,74
Dholera	958 2,08,650	2,80,37
N.W. Provinces ..	58271	12964
Rajputana ..	201 60,563	1,11,3
Sind-Punjab ..	1,16,781	2,3,53
Broach	144 2,38 617	3,12, 3
Coompta & Dharwar	1,33351	1,47902
Westerns-Northerns	214 69,109	101,10
Cocoanada ..	407	2 98
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	150 39,232	61,27
Persian	4,586	4,5
American	361,438	1725
Egyptian and African	510 84,930	76,94
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	678	3,34
Total	4643 3,71,7c6	32,29 37

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July

In full pressed Bales.

23-7-27	This year	Last year
Europe	27,56 3,73,65	5,19, 9
Japan & China	5,9.0 14,43,471	17,2-,36
Coast Ports ..	23,510	22,93
Up-country by Rail	1,6 ,033	97,04
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	23,651	35,04
Total	8 656 20,26,323	21.03,98

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay July 25.

200 Vorkart Bros. Akot 359
200 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Bijapur 345
100 E. D. Sassoon Karangani 385
200 Ralli Bros. C. P. 1 365
200 Toyomankwa Kalajin 344
100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 344
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Ujjain 340
100 Currimbhoy & Co. Upland 360

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 25

On Saturday London Silver market closed 1/16d. higher. Local market opened steady and improved on operators buying, but in sympathy with easier Shanghai Exchange prices ruled easy and closed as under:—

Ready	59/12/0			
Shanghai	59/15 60/	59/12	59/12	
Bhadrwa	59/15/6	60/0/6	59/12/6	59/12/6

Double options premiums.

Shravan	0	13	6
Bhadrva	1	5	0

Shanghai Exchange opened 2-7 closed 2.67/8

GOLD.

Bombay July 25.

The market closed quiet but steady as under:—

Ready	21	8	0
Shravan	21	8	0
Bhadrwa	21	8	0
Ready Sovereigns	13	7	6
Sovereigns Forward	13	8	0
National Bank	21	10	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay July 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 29 32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130. 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.41 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 25.

3 Months 4-11|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 to 2-3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. July, 25

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	12	3
Century	„	0	12	0
Jacob	„	0	11	9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	11	9
Apollo	„	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	1	0	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0	15	6
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1	0	3
Hindustan Mill ..	„	1	0	0
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0	15	6
Phoenix	„	1	0	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0	15	3
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0	15	9
Kaliamardan ..	„	0	15	3
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	9
Ganga Ghat	„	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303			
Rachael Mill	„	1	0	3
Hindustan Mill	„	1	0	0
David Mill	„	1	0	3
Apollo Mill	„	1	0	0
Moon Mill	„	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	3
Gold Mohor	„	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0	15	0
Century (Bugle)	„	0	15	0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	15	0
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0	15	0
Sakuntala	„	0	14	9
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	9
Globe	„	0	14	6
Rachael	„	0	14	6
Palkhi	„	0	14	9
Maher	„	0	15	0
Kechhwa	„	0	14	3
LEPAE:—				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Sprig (Balance) ..	„	1	0	6
Jacob	„	1	0	3
Century	„	1	0	0
Moon Mill	„	1	0	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Sprig (Balance) ..	„	0	15	6
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	3
Moon Mill	„	0	15	3
1386 Tata	„	2	12	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	4	0	0
Jamshed	„	4	0	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	4	5	0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4	9	0
BLACK CHECK		10	2	0
5000 Sholapur ..	..	10	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 25.

The produce market continues quiet but steady with a small business:—

Linseed Sept.	10	14	0
Linseed May	11	0	6
Wheat Sept.	7	13	3
Wheat May	7	13	3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), July 23.

Wheat Bhadon rate 4/9/6, Asuj rate 4/11/9, Local rate 4/8 to 4/14, arrival in maunds 700 market steady.

Gram Asuj rate 4/0/9, Local rate 3/11/ to 3/13, arrival in maunds 200.

Barley Asuj rate 3/6, Local rate 3/2/6, arrivals in maunds 100.

Rapeseed Bhadon rate 7/12/, Local rate 7/11/ to 7/14, arrival in maunds 50.

Cottonseed Bhadon rate 4/2/3, Local rate 4/0/0.

Rapeseed Oil Local rate 19/8/.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,415
Linseed	2,542
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	489
Gingellyseeds	1,036
Poppyseed	10
Groundnuts	2,851
Rice	1,131
Cottonseed	5.149
Mowraseed	191
Gram	26
Joowar	1,538
Barley	167
Bajree	2,526
Coal	640 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 25.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 46/12, Highest 47/11, Lowest 46/11, Closing 47/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/4, Highest 45/9, Closing 45/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/5/6, Closing 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 58/, Closing 58/.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4, Closing 54/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 25.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt both in respect of Java and Beet Sugar. Our forward Market has also ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pasha sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Juy/Aug/Sept. sh 14/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 14/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/ per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—
Shipment Juy/Aug/Sept. sh 15/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nev/Dec. sh 65/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/13 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 23.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 23/7/27 Bales.
Total in Sight	19,123,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	428,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton	3,551,000
Other Cotton	418,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	—
East Indian Cotton Stocks	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Exports	200
East Indian Cotton Imports	2,000
East Indian Cotton Epeculation	—
American Cotton afloat	25,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	142,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	236,000

58000 Kurla ..	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5	6	6
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	8	0	0
Hindustan ..	„	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	7	0	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	1	0	0
777 Crescent ..	„	2	5	0
Apollo David ..	„	2	5	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BEARS WORKING FOR REACTION.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, July 25.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady. Unfounded rumours caused increased selling and after several fluctuations both ways prices closed easy.

IRON SHARES:—

There was no suppot and prices ruled weak on scattered selling.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Hydros were firm. Bank shares ruled quiet but steady. Shivrajpur was in good request.

SECURITIES—

Securities ruled dull with no new development and small business.

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

F. M. P. Intrinsic values less 25 per cent depreciation Nogpur. Rs. 460/ Swadeshi Rs. 555/ Fazul Rs. 1,000/ Pear Rs. 615/ Crescent Rs. 385/ B. Dyeing Rs. 1,040/ Century Rs. 550/. Investment at present rates not preferable. Tata Iron Second Pref. and B. Tramways believe good.

K. V.—Tata Iron Defd. and Pabani await better prices. New Great and Madhavji liquidate on strong market. Your expectation of Cement enquired of Rs. 250/ we believe about Rs. 210/ Pool is upto 1930. Recommend buying Tata Shahbad, Kastoorchand may fluctuate within small range. Do not think favourably for Premier and B. B. Petrol.

V. P. P.—Owing to the Pool prospects of Cement industry are favourable upto 1930. Indian Cement may reach about Rs. 210/ Second enquiry do not believe any material help.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 80/4
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 89/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/10.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,441-8-0.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 357/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/8.
Central India Mining (10) 26/4.
Indian Cement (250) 185.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 625.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 185.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-3|4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102 xd
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-50 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100-75 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (Q) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 340.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 46/14.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1,080.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 561/4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Mammad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil, 5/12.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 345.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 935.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 541/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 428/12.
Crescent (100) 2, 213/12.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 143/12.
Dawn (250) 85, 720.
David (500) 270.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re 1/0/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 15.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 25, 930.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 31.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 383 3/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,420.
Madhavji Dharamsely (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 127/8.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 317/8.
New City Mills (100) 120.
Pabaney Mills (250) 260.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 590.
Phoenix (100) 10, 400.
Simplex (100) 131/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 18-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 522/8.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 90.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,840.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Asindown (100) nil 275.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 662/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 192/8.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1-0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/12.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2 87/8.
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 48/12.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 142/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 37/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates.—2nd August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 77/7 1/2 1945155 Rs. 108 5/6.
Tone of Market.—4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407	8	0
Bombay Cotton	347	8	0
Bombay Dyeing	940, 940,	935	935
Century	628	12	0
Central India	541	4	0
Colaba Land	143	8	0
Crescent	213	12	0
Fazulbhoy 935, 955, 931-4,	931	4	0
Finlays	150	0	0
Globe	31	0	0
Gokak	132	8	0
Indian Bleaching	238	12	0
Indore Maiwa	383	12	0
Kohinoor	127	5	0
Madhowjee	116	4	0
Mathuradas	80	0	0
Meyer Sassoon	92	8	0
Mysore	126	4	0
New Great	317	8	0
Pabany	253	12	0
Phoenix	40	0	0
Simplex	181	4	0
Swadeshi	522	8	0
Swan Mills	155	0	0
Tata Mills	90	0	0
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.	77	7	0
Govt. paper 5 per cent.	103	8	0

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.
25rd July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending 8 a. m.	Total since 1st June	Total for the corresponding period last year.	Departure from the corresponding period.
		25rd June 1927	1926	1926
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0.67	47.81	35	22.33	27
Colaba Point	0.54	45.81	38	22.44	90
Prof. Hospital	0.25	45.76	36	53.40	83
2nd Hospital	0.35	45.76	36	53.40	83

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Monday, the 25th of July 1927 on Monday, the 25th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure from the 1st June to date
Quetta	..	0.67	+0.03
Malcan	..	1.54	-0.44
Rawalpindi	0.50	5.32	-12.83
Lahore	1.53	7.68	-0.46
Rawalpindi	0.39	8.52	+2.15
Amritsar	0.18	12.42	+2.60
Jullundur	0.06	8.25	-3.10
Ambala	0.18	6.22	-2.10
Delhi	0.00	12.57	+3.69
Hissar	0.30	24.66	+11.19
Simla	0.00	14.01	+7.89
Ahmedabad	0.00	29.86	+5.41
Bhuj	0.00	12.96	-2.66
Jacobabad	0.00	17.99	-3.58
Karachi	0.41	3.64	-1.03
Bikaner	0.26	5.06	-1.09
Jodhpur	0.75	5.07	-1.09
Mount Abu	9.75	28.06	+7.45
Udaipur	..	6.74	-0.40
Nasirabad	..	..	..
Nimach	..	..	..
Agra	1.08	30.29	-1.82
Cawnpore	6.31	29.46	+15.41
Allahabad	0.53	12.90	-1.02
Gaya	0.00	12.96	-2.66
Ahmedabad	0.00	29.86	+5.41
Bhuj	0.00	12.96	-2.66
Jacobabad	0.00	17.99	-3.58
Karachi	0.41	3.64	-1.03
Bikaner	0.26	5.06	-1.09
Jodhpur	0.75	5.07	-1.09
Mount Abu	9.75	28.06	+7.45
Udaipur	..	6.74	-0.40
Nasirabad	..	..	..
Nimach	..	..	..
Agra	1.08	30.29	-1.82
Cawnpore	6.31	29.46	+15.41
Allahabad	0.53	12.90	-1.02
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Karachi	0.41	3.64	-1.03
Bikaner	0.26	5.06	-1.09
Jodhpur	0.75	5.07	-1.09
Mount Abu	9.75	28.06	+7.45
Udaipur	..	6.74	-0.40
Nasirabad	..	..	..
Nimach	..	..	..
Sangor 2nd	0.33	20.00	+7.71
Hoshangabad	0.19	22.08	+5.32
Do. 22nd	0.15	22.34	+5.71
Khandwa	0.28	14.82	+1.59
Akola	0.21	24.01	+10.16
Amraoti	0.30	29.28	+8.97
Nagpur	0.39	40.07	+18.61
Chanda	0.63	26.55	+4.87
Raipur	0.67	47.81	+8.11
Bombay	0.76	50.54	-8.72
Ratnagiri	0.57	45.69	-9.72
Mahabaleshwar	1.02	67.07	-2.26
Karwar	0.73	66.05	-2.34
Malegaon	0.09	10.16	+1.88
Ahmednagar	0.04	9.76	+1.85
Poona	0.31	9.95	-0.49
Sholapur	0.01	8.25	-0.06
Bijapur	..	5.53	+0.40
Belgaum	1.03	22.13	+0.87
Aurangabad	0.08	19.56	+8.91
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.95	19 55	+5.92
Hyderabad	0.22	13.47	+3.57
Mangalore	0.42	83.54	+15.60
Calicut	0.84	69.97	+11.71
Cochin	0.52	49.10	+1.59
Trivandrum	..	20.44	+0.86
Colombo	..	11.96	-0.29
Masulipatam	..	12.63	+2.77
Bellary	..	5.05	+1.64
Cuddapah	..	8.31	+2.30
Madras	..	4.77	-0.21
Bangalore	..	6.04	-0.11
Coimbatore	..	2.79	-0.07
Trichinopoly	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	2.13	-0.64

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 25th JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 25th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.50 inches of rain, Lahore 1.53 inches, Ambala 0.18 inches and Hissar 0.30 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over the submontane districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the east Punjab. Temperature was generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.10 inches of rain, Jhansi 0.28 inches, Cawnpore, 0.31 inches, and Allahabad 0.53 inches. Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the province and heavily clouded ove rthe south. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Mainpuri, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.13 inches of rain, Bikaner 0.72 inches, Jodhpur 0.29 inches, Jaipur 0.26 inches, Ajmer 0.41 inches, Kotah 0.75 inches and Mount Abu 9.75 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Bikaner and the maximum alone at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Kathiawar up to the time of writing the report. Surat reports 1.08 inches of rain, Ahmedabad 6.32 inches and Deesa 5.02 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over Gujarat and Central India West. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West. Temperature was below normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.30 inches of rain, Saugor 0.30 inches, Hoshangabad 0.49 inches, Khandwa 0.15 inches, Akola 0.28 inches, Amraoti 0.30 inches, Nagpur 0.39 inches, Chanda 0.63 inches, Amraoti 0.21 inches and Raipur 0.67 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally humid. Maximum temperature was below normal in the east and south while the minimum was so in the west and north, as usual, everywhere.

The Konkan.—Weather was squally at Bombay and the wind velocity reached 43 miles per hour. Bombay has had 0.76 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.57 inches, Mahabaleshwar 1.02 inches, Karwar 0.73 inches, Malegaon 0.09 inches and Ahmednagar 0.04 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperatures were nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 82.1 degrees, 2 deg. below normal and the lowest temperature recorded at Bombay was 82.1 degrees, 2 deg. below normal and the lowest was 77.5 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.31 inches of rain, Belgaum 1.03 inches, Aurangabad 0.08 inches, Nizamabad 0.95 inches, Hyderabad 0.22 inches, Sholapur 0.01 inches, Kurnool 0.39 inches and Vizagapatam 0.39 inches. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south and east and in defect in the north of the division. Maximum temperature is nearly normal. Minimum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression which was over Chota Nagpur yesterday is now approaching the east Central Provinces and aided by the strong Arabian sea wind, during the last 24 hours, it has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall had been very heavy in Gujarat nearly general in the Konkan, Southern India, Berar, Hyderabad, Malabar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the United Provinces, and the north and east Punjab and local in the Bombay Deccan and Sind. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.42 inches at Mangalore, 0.84 inches at Calicut, and 0.52 inches at Cochin.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in Central India West and the Deccan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 25.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.582 inches) .098 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.512 inches (.106 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 012.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (2.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m.. 32 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 396 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.67 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.88 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)

Calcutta, July 20.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a general demand for nearly all qualities during the week both for near and forward, and the market has risen in consequence. Shippers have mainly bought for the near deliveries, whilst the bazaar dealers have operated with confidence up to September next year. At the close the market is quieter.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for July and August-September at Rs. 37 B. Twills for August-September at Rs. 46-12 to Rs. 47. B. Twills for August-September at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-8. B. Twills for October at Rs. 48 basis, Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 58 and for October at Rs. 58 basis, Liverpool Twills for August-September at Rs. 54 for October and December at Rs. 54-8 (41-5 by 24 lbs.) for early August at Rs. 54. Liverpool Twills (41-5 by 24 lbs.) for early August at Rs. 55 basis, Cuban Sugar Bags for January-March at Rs. 57 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for 15th September and September-October at Rs. 106 for 15th October at Rs. 107 for October and December at Rs. 108-12 for November and December at Rs. 109 for February at Rs. 104.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for August-September at Rs. 46-12 to Rs. 47. Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 58 and for August-September at Rs. 54-8 to Rs. 54. Liverpool Twills for August-September at Rs. 54-8, for October-December at Rs. 54-8, for January-March, January-June, and April-June at Rs. 54.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 49 to Rs. 50 to Rs. 49 for August-September at Rs. 49-8 to Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 49-8 for October at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8 for November-December at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 49-8 for January-March at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 49-8 for January-June at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 49-8 for April-June at Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 49-8.

Frames.—Liverpool Twills (48) for July at Rs. 58 basis. Woolpacks for July at Rs. 2-8-3 to Rs. 2-9-6 for August at Rs. 2-10-3 to Rs. 2-11-6 for September at Rs. 2-7 for October at Rs. 2-6 for early September at Rs. 2-7 for October at Rs. 2-6. Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-10-3 for August-September at Rs. 2-9 for October at Rs. 2-6. Woolpacks (12 lbs.) basis for July at Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-10-3 for August and the Straits.—E. Bags for July and August-September at Rs. 37 for October-January at Rs. 36-8 to Rs. 36-12 for October-March at Rs. 36-8 to Rs. 37. Light Cees for Ready and July at Rs. 43-8. Light Cees for August-September at Rs. 43-8 for October at Rs. 42-8 for January-March at Rs. 42-8 for September at Rs. 42-8 for October at Rs. 42 for September-November-December at Rs. 42-8, for January-March at Rs. 47, for January-December at Rs. 44-12, for April-June at Rs. 46: A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 56-8; A. Twills (safety sewn) for July and August at Rs. 61.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. Cees for October and November-December at Rs. 47; D. W. Flour Bags for January-March at Rs. 56-8; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for January-March at Rs. 43-8; B. Twills for August-September at Rs. 46-12 to Rs. 47-12 for January-March at Rs. 45-12, for April-June at Rs. 46; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 53-8 to Rs. 54-8, for August-September at Rs. 54, for November-December at Rs. 52-8, for April-June at Rs. 51, for July-September 1928 at Rs. 52; Setty A. Twills for July at Rs. 65 to Rs. 69-8 basis, for December at Rs. 63-8 basis.

Hessians.—The market has been strong and advancing, and rates both for near and forward have appreciated. Shippers have shewn interest in near positions only, and forward business has been confined to speculators. The bazaar have operated freely for all deliveries, and mills have effected sales at enhanced rates through to September 1928. Towards the close an easier feeling prevailed.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 16-5 to Rs. 16-3 to Rs. 16-9 to Rs. 16-5, for July at Rs. 16-5 to Rs. 16-3 to Rs. 16-9 to Rs. 16-5, for August-September at Rs. 16 to Rs. 15-14 to Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 16-2, for October-December at Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 15-9, for January-March, January-June, and April-June at Rs. 15.

40''—9 ozs. for July at Rs. 18 basis, for August-September at Rs. 17-4 basis.

36''—9 ozs.—40'' for July at Rs. 18 basis.

50''—10 ozs. for 15th August at Rs. 20-8.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July and 15th August at Rs. 100, for August at Rs. 99.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-2, for July at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-15 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-2, for August at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-4, for August-September at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14, for September at Rs. 21, for October-December at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 19-7 to Rs. 19-13 to Rs. 19-11, for January-March at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-4, for January-June at Rs. 19, for April-June at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 19, for April-September at Rs. 19, for July-September at Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 19.

45''—11 ozs. for 15th August at Rs. 22-8, for November-December at Rs. 21-8.

36''—12 ozs.—40'' for July at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-8 basis.

Wheat Bags (12 ozs.) for July at Rs. 24-8.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, July 23.

Receipts from 1st September to 21st July	..	30,54,002
Same time last season	..	32,24,875

Exports from 1st September to 21st July.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	21,354	48,767
Continent	3,51,578	4,69,773
China	1,83,162	3,71,983
Japan	12,60,309	13,56,380
Coast Ports	23,510	22,939
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	18,40,659	22,71,292

Total exports by Rail 1st September, 1926, to 21st July, 1927 .. 1,62,633

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September, 1926, to 21st July, 1927 .. 8,57,000

Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay held by Exporters, dealers and Mills on 21st July, 1927 .. 5,97,963

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

MRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

MRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

GOLD.

London, July 6.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,491,035 the 29th ult., as compared with £151,035,625 on the previous Wednesday.

The gold available in the open market this week was about £2,000,000. About £75,000 was taken for India and the Trade, and the balance for undisclosed destinations. £2,000,000 was taken for India and the Trade, the balance for undisclosed destinations.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
June 30th	£17,000	£1,000,000
July 1st	£12,000	£1,000,000
July 2nd	nil	nil
,, 4th	nil	nil
,, 5th	nil	£10,000
,, 6th	nil	£ 9,700
,, 5th	nil	£16,000

The receipt on the 30th ult., was a par gold, and the £1,000,000 withdrawn on that day was in sovereigns set aside for account of South Africa. The destinations of the £1,000,000 sovereigns set aside for account of South Africa. The destinations of the withdrawals were as follows:—Holland £210,000, India £290,000, Egypt £290,000, sovereigns withdrawn over the counter £210,000 and India £1,002,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux £1,002,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux thus year to £1,238,000 and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,612,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered during the week ended the 29th ult.:—

IMPORTS.

France	£ 1,146
British South Africa	£368,990
	£370,136

EXPORTS.

Germany	£44,790
Netherlands	135,180
Belgium	104,060
Switzerland	13,000
Austria	22,000
Egypt	23,000
British India	31,000
Straits Settlements	29,000
Other countries	6,181
	£443,327

SILVER.

The absence of silver buying orders from India, and the falling tendency of the Crina exchange quotations, coupled with some tendency in the price of silver. Each fall has evoked a certain amount of bear covering, and at still lower quotations the quantity of such orders is likely to be increased, but the lack of fresh business is rather noticeable.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

BAR SILVER per oz. std.

Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Cash delivery.	
Highest price	26.7/16d
Lowest price	15.15/16d
Average price	26.202d.
Tow months' delivery	per oz. fine.
	BAR GOLD.
26.1/16d.	84s/11 1/2d.
25.15/16d.	84s/11d.
26.200d.	84s/11.4d.

The steadiness of the market during June was note-worthy.. Excepting one day when the two quotations receded to 25.15/16d. the daily prices were fixed 26d. or up to 26.7/16d., and on 20 out of the 25 working days the prices for cash and and twa months delivery were identical.

The following were the United Kingdom ifports and exports of silver registered during the week ended the 29th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£19,499
Mexico	101,415
British West Africa	15,355
Other countries	1,495
	T156,508

EXPORTS.

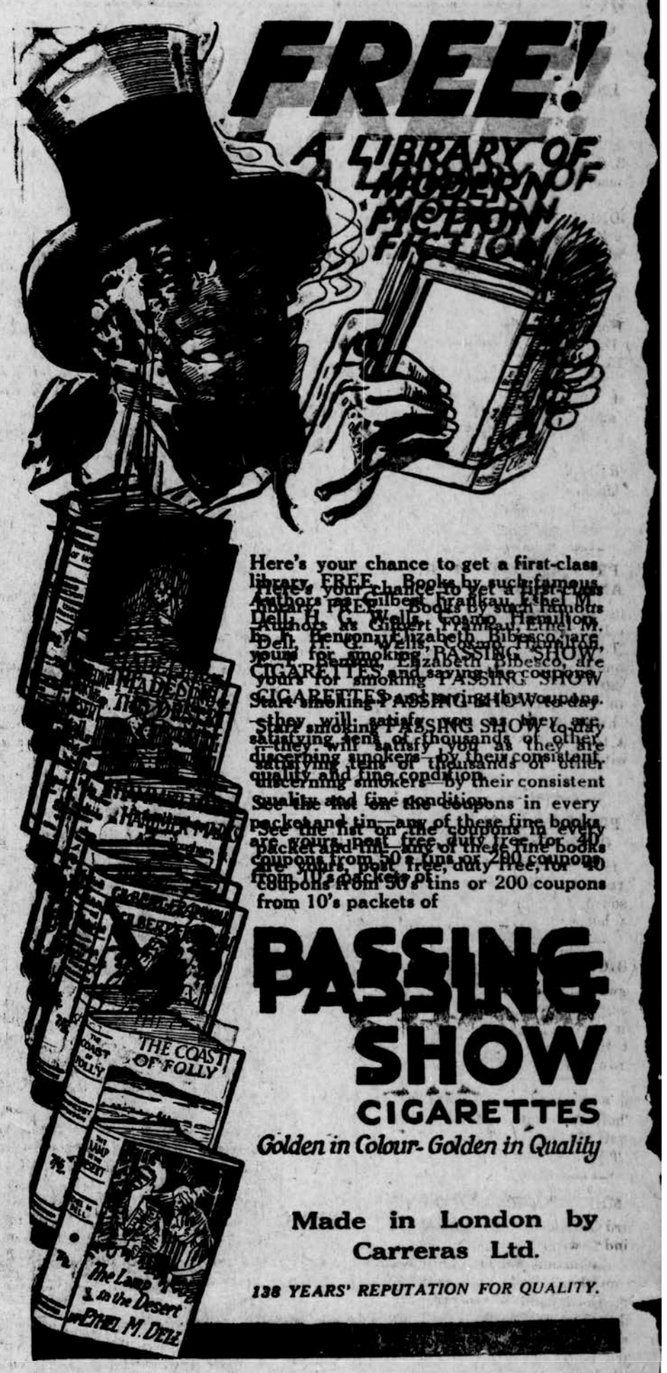
British India	T66,245
Other Countries	6,801
	T66,046

During the last three months a substantial increase has taken place in the holding of treasure against the Indian note circulation. We append a comparison of the concluding returns of March and June last, in lacs of rupees, and the respective percentage against the notes:—

	Note Circulation	Silver Reserve.
March 31	18413	10447
June 30	17257	10735
	Gold	Combined
p.c.	Reserve	p.c. p.c.
56.7	2232	19.1 68.8
62.2	2976	17.2 79.4

The larger proportion of gold on June 30 is no doubt in anticipation of the new legislation with regard to an effective gold standard. The uow of silver rupees to the Treasury is probably alpso accelerated by the coming currency change; at any rate, it is significant of a redundancy of silver currency which, if continued to be shown on an increasing scael, must intimately sycee, 71,000,000 dollars as 3,020 silver concern the future of the silver market.

The stock in Shanghai on the 4th inst., consisted of about 70,400,000 ounces in bars, as compared with about 72,000,000 ounces, in sycee, 71,800,000 dollars and 2,840 silver bars on the 25th ult.



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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE ..	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS ..	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

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OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of B. P. C. C. at 7 p.m. at Congress House, to elect Congress President.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Public lecture by Dr. James H. Cousins on "Shelly's Message to the Modern World" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Dinner, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha will speak on "Present Situation Political and Economic," C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

FRIDAY, July 29.

Lecture on "Respect all Prophets and Religions," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

B.P.C.C. FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The Reading Room is open to public from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

Library room is open to Congress members from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) except on Sundays and holidays. Library books will be issued out to Congress members only against deposit, equivalent to the cost of the book.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress house.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday) at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 21st instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified under Group "A" are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor to-day (Tuesday) morning the 26th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July, 25.
Previous Closing Rate	19.03
To-day's Opening R ate	18.92
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	19.32
Difference	+.29

LIVERPOOL.

	July, 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.10
To-day's Opening Rate	10.02
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.08
Difference	—.02

Broach Apl/May Expectation Rs. 377.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 25.
Silver Ready	26 3 0
	0 1 0
	Higher
Silver Forward	26 3 0
	0 1 0
	Higher

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY-STORM DISASTER.

3-STORIED BUILDING COLLAPSES.

NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

As a result of the storm accompanied by heavy showers of rain in Bombay City the wall of a three-storeyed house at Old Hanuman Lane collapsed on Sunday evening. Fortunately, the tenants were warned by notices to vacate and therefore no one was injured. The building belonged to Mr. Sunderdas Thakersy and was an old structure.

SERIOUS QUEENS ROAD ACCIDENT.

TWO PERSONS INJURED.

On Sunday evening, the Queen's Road was the scene of a serious motor accident which resulted in injuries to two persons who have been detained in the G. T. Hospital while the European driver of the motor car has been bailed out by the police.

It appeared (1) Krishna, (2) Bhikoo and (3) Rama, employees of the Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., were working at an overhead Municipal lamp on Queen's Road opposite the Radio Club. Krishna was ascending a trolley ladder which was drawn up the lamp whilst Bhikoo was holding the ladder and Rama was standing near the trolley when a motor car No. Z-7145 driven by Mr. W. C. Dickinson of the Premier Mills, Parel, came from the Church Gate side and dashed into the trolley ladder. The trolly was pushed about 50 feet and Krishna and Bhikoo were thrown off.

The police being informed, removed the two injured persons to the G. T. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment.

Mr. Dickinson will be placed before a Magistrate when the two injured persons are discharged from the Hospital.

"EAGER TO SEE BOMBAY."

LAD REMOVES RS. 1,000 FROM FATHER'S BOX.

ACCUSED RELEASED, ON BAIL.

Arun Kumar Bose (15) and Kamal Krishna Shome (16), two Bengalee lads who had absconded from Calcutta after stealing a sum of Rs. 1,000/ from the cash box of Babu, Kali Charan Bose, the father of Arun Kumar, were traced in Bombay by the City Police and were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, at Esplanade and were released on bail of Rs. 150/ each.

It would appear that Babu Kali Charan Bose, the lighting supervisor of the Calcutta, Corporation, had left the money in a cash box in his house. The key of the box was somehow obtained by his son who with Kamal Krishna was very anxious to see things in Bombay for himself. He opened the cash box, removed the money and left Howrah for Bombay along with Kamal Krishna. When Mr. Bose came to know of the theft, he informed the Inspector of the Calcutta Police who in his turn wired the Bombay Police to arrest the accused. They were traced at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday, in readiness to embark by the Calcutta mail. Mr. Bose the father of the first accused had followed the lads to Bombay.

A Sub-Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police applied for the remand of the boys into custody.

Mr. Sheth pleader who appeared on behalf of both the boys applied for ther release on the ground that Mr. Bose had filed no complaint about the theft with the Calcutta Police, nor had he charged the boys with the alleged theft. The Inspector of Calcutta Police had wired to the Bombay Police simply with a view to help Mr. Bose who was his friend. But the Bombay Police had arrested the boys although Mr. Bose was with them and although he had assured that he had no grievance against them. He prayed for the acquittal of the boys.

The Magistrate, however, rejected the application and ordered the release of the boys on bail.

TEA SHOPKEEPER FINED.

FOR KEEPING LATE HOURS.

The Court of the Honorary Magistrates, Khan Bahadur Curtay and Mr. Dimlikar presented a busy scene on Saturday morning at Mazagon Police Court when an unusually large number of litigants thronged the Court room. The rule as to the keeping of tea shops open beyond the prescribed hour of midnight was duly enforced by the Bench in the case of one Shaik Haja Ibrahim who was fined Rs. 20 for closing late his shop at Madanpura. Passing along his shop at 2 a.m. Inspector Shaikh Hussien, of the Nagpada Police Station noticed the door of the shop closed from the front while the rear door was allowed to be open for late customers who were found eating at the various tables.

AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

Another interesting case was heard by the Bench in which one Pandurang Vishwanath was found in possession of property for which he could not lawfully account, and was picked up by the flying squad on Argyll Road late at night. The accused was an All-India convict, having seen the inside of the jails at Manmad, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Lahore and at other centres of India. He was awarded three months hard labour.

DON'T KEEP A BAD HORSE.

Another accused of the same ilk, Antone Fernandes, received a similar award for a similar charge. For throwing an old woman down and causing fracture of the arm by driving his gharry in a rash manner, a gharrywallah Ibrahim Innus, was fined Rs. 25/ out of which a sum was awarded to the woman as compensation. The accused pleaded that his horse lamed all of a sudden and got beyond his control. He was advised to pay his fine and keep such animals as were steady and not freakish.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM

TEA SHOPKEEPER CONVICTED.

On a charge of being in illicit possession of opium and chandol, on Ali Akbar Hussein Mahomed, a tea shop keeper, was convicted and sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate presiding over the Fourth Court at Girgaum, on Monday.

It was stated that an inspector of the Excise Department raided the shop of the accused on the 24th inst. and seized some opium and chandol found there. The accused was found keeping a drinking den also.

In view of three previous convictions inflicted on him, the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

ALLEGED FALSICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered on Monday morning by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court, acquitting Mr. John Baptist Creado, officer in charge of the instrumental section at the Government Medical Stores at Bellasis Road, Byculla, of the charge of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts.

Originally, the accused was arrested on a charge of not accounting for instruments of the total value of Rs. 17,000 which were missing from the Stores. These instruments, however, were, on subsequent inquiry found misplaced in the store-rooms and the charges against the accused were all withdrawn. In the present case, the accused was charged with the falsification of accounts in respect of certain items but the Court held that as no wrongful loss or damage had accrued to anybody by the state of the accounts, the accused was entitled to an acquittal.

ALLEGED DISHONEST USE OF ELECTRIC METER.

Mr. Pratapsing Laxmidas Proprietor of the Punjab Khasa Hotel of Frere Road, Bombay filed an information before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday charging Virji Kunda, Ganpati Narsi Kamat and S. E. Moitana, occupants of the same building in which the Hotel is situated, with dishonestly abstracting and consuming electricity and abetment, under Section 39 on the Electricity Act II of 1910 and Sections 427 and 114 of the Penal Code.

Pratapsing in the course of his information stated that he had the restaurant on the ground floor of the building and had his separate Electric Meter since July 1926. Three of the other tenants also were consuming electricity through his meter and were paying him at a rate of Rs. 2 per light. Since November 1926 his electric bill suddenly increased from Rs. 13-13-0 to Rs. 19-3-6 while in January it went up to Rs. 26-9-6.

He naturally grek suspicious over that but could not find out anything till July 8 when an Inspector of the B. E.S. and T. Co., Ltd., drew his attention to the fact that some tenants on the second floor were consumaining electric power through his meter. Complaimant then caused inquiries to be made and it was conclusively proved that the accused stated above did dishonestly and surreptitiously abstract and consume electricity from his meter and abetted one another.

Under the circumstances, he charged them as above and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused persons.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT R. A. M. C.

Monday's match on the Cooperage produced a surprising result the Y.M.C.A. beating the strong R.A.M.C. team by the only goal scored. The score was no true indication of the nature of the game as the Medicos were decidedly the better team, and had they utilised their chances should have won comfortably, but they have themselves to blame inasmuch as they did not take things seriously.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B.B.R.A. vs. G.I.P.—Cooperage.

B.B.R.A. "B" vs. Times—Oval.

ROTTING IN VERITABLE HELL.

3 CRORES OF HINDU WIDOWS.

PLEA FOR THEIR EMANCIPATION.

The 71st anniversary of the widow-marriage legislation was celebrated at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Opening the proceedings of the evening Mrs. Naidu described the woes of the three crores of Hindu widows who were rotting in a veritable hell. Their lot was the most pitiable, and it was the duty of every Hindu to try his level, best for the uplift of the down trodden sisters.

Professor Altekar who followed emphasised the need of giving all the rights of human beings to woman and asked men to be wise enough to give those rights in time before women themselves asserted and usurped them. Widow-marriage was a necessity, an absolute necessity for the welfare of the Hindu society, and the Country. It was not only a social Act; it was more humane than social.

Mrs. Naidu then called upon Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale whom she described as "the first City Mother of Bombay" to speak.

A GREAT BLOT.

Mrs. Gokhale said she was entirely in favour of marriage of widows especially child widows and others who wanted to marry. She would not advocate marriage of all widows as a class because she believed that an elderly widow who has nothing of her own to care for could employ her time and energy for the better purpose of social service. Facilities not only of marriage but of education also should be afforded to widows. The condition of widows was a great blot on the Hindu community and the speaker thought that before it was removed society would make no progress whatever.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then said that it was the right, nay the duty of every human being to intervene when some one person was perpetrating cruelty on another. The Hindu widow was in a horrible plight and the tale of her woes made a very sad and harrowing reading. The speaker did not think that an alien Government could do anything substantial to reform society.

Mr. S. A. Dange expressing the Communists point of view on the subject said that the widow in the Hindu Community was being exploited for selfish and individualistic purposes and was used as free labour.

Dr. Deshmukh was of opinion that the primary step to free Hindu women was to give the right over property to women as was enjoyed by women in other communities. As a medical man he had bitter experience of the neglect Hindu women patients suffered at the hands of their relatives at times because the women having no property of their own were considered as economically valueless. He hoped the Hindu Maha Sabha and Hindu leaders in the Legislature would take up this question and confer a boon on Hindu women.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was of opinion that if Hindu society wanted to strengthen itself and to stand in comparison and competition with other communities, it ought to extend all the rights, specially the right of marriage, to its widows.

Mr. Joglekar stressed the economic standpoint of the question.

Mrs. Naidu said that if the people of India wanted freedom they ought to free their own dependents first. By Swaraj, she meant the liberty of every man and woman of the country and it was almost impossible to gain that freedom before the three crores of Hindu widows were emancipatd.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the president, proposed by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMINS AND CONGRESS.

QUESTION POSTPONED TILL NEXT CONFERENCE.

POONA, July 25.

At a meeting of non-Brahmins held yesterday in Poona with Mr. Jadhav, ex-Minister, in the chair, an informal discussion took place on the question of joining the Congress. There was a free exchange of views, and several speeches were made for and against joining the Congress. At the instance of the President who advised the meeting not to take a decision binding on the non-Brahmins of the presidency who had no chance to participate in its deliberations, it was decided to postpone consideration of the question till the next session of the Bombay Presidency Conference of non-Brahmins.—A. P.

LIMITATION OF SATYAGRAHA.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S CRITICISM.

WHY HE DIFFERS FROM MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has issued the following:—

The undersigned has read Mahatma Gandhi's article on the "Limitation of Satyagraha" in "The Young India" of the 14th July 1927. Gandhiji's writings are usually based on correct information, careful verification and judicious expression It is therefore painful to find, in less than three months, articles in "The Young India" based on incomplete information, leading to defective decision and hasty expression. The three articles refer to:

(1) Parsi liquor shop-keepers and Raniparaj women folk,

(2) Nagpur Satyagraha and Avari, and

(3) Nagpur Satyagraha and this writer.

To-day we are not concerned with the article No. (1), and shall therefore concentrate our attention on articles No. 2 and 3.

It has been the grievance of the people of Nagpur which the writer shares that Mahatmaji should not have based his article about Avari on the information he gleaned from the Associated Press; but he should have verified it from Avari himself before criticising him or his work so adversely.

And similarly, Gandhiji could have conveniently, and without any loss to the country, deferred the criticism of this writer till he had a full explanation from him.

These facts clearly indicate that the recent illness of Mahatmaji has so over-taxed his energy that a little impatience is discernible in his three articles; and therefore it behoves his entourage to give him more rest, and exploit him less, even for the cause of khadi.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

In his article of the 14th July, Gandhiji rightly "claims to be the keeper of the light-house called Satyagraha in the otherwise chartless sea of Indian politics." Has he been a vigilant keeper, please? Let us see:—

(1) Did he warn Avari, the people of Nagpur and the people of India that the campaign against the Arms Act at Nagpur was not a real Satyagraha? No.

(2) Did Gandhiji, while criticising Avari, throw any light on the subject? No.

(3) Had the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee any hint or intimation from Gandhiji that the Nagpur campaign was not a pucca Satyagraha? No.

(4) Did the President of the Congress know about Gandhiji's view-point? No.

(5) Did Bhai Vallabhai Patel or any other eminent follower of Mahatmaji know it? No.

(6) Why, the President wrote and offered help to the Nagpur Satyagraha Committee. And Bhai Vallabbhai undertook to visit Nagpur and report on the Satyagraha that was going on there.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

This writer went to Nagpur to see things for himself and wrote accordingly to Gandhiji. On or about the 27th June, he received a letter from Mahatmaji saying that a Satyagrahi could not carry arms. This came as a bolt from the blue to the writer; and he deemed it his duty to translate Gandhiji's letter referring to Nagpur Satyagraha to his esteemed friend Mr. Shambamurti. And after mature deliberation, we deemed it our duty to let the conductors of the Nagpur Satyagraha know Mahatmaji's view-point. They thought over the matter in the Satyagraha Committee and in the Sub-committee for many hours and decided to suspend the Satyagraha for a month. This decision was confirmed at the Nagar Congress Committee Committee on Bhagwandinji's clear assurance that the Satyagraha would be positively resumed in a month's time. This writer was repeatedly asked to give his advice, and he clearly said every time, that it was for them to decide what they thought best. The reasons for this writer's silence were two: (1) He wanted the Nagpur Satyagraha conductors and Committte to think independently, and to decide to do what they felt capable of doing themselves, and (2) secondly, as the writer did not share Gandhiji's view point he did not like to influence their judgment one way or the other.

Further, Gandhiji's views were published with his permission; and this writer cannot see how and where he has erred in the matter. How cautious and correct was this writer in his observations and expressions in Nagpur, can be ascertained by Gandhiji without difficulty; and he will be glad to know, specifically, where he has acted wrongly.

THE PIVOTAL POINT.

The pivotal point is, how Swaraj is to be gained and if gained, how is to be retained.

(1) It is not going to come from the skies.

(2) It will not come like a Christmas cake from Whitehall.

(3) It is not to be had through councils.

(4) It can only be had through Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience.

(5) In the process of gaining or retaining Satyagraha, shall we not need the use of arms for self-defence?

(6) Shall we not need training?

(7) And if this bureaucracy continues to keep us disarmed, how are we going to defend our homes and hearths?

(8) Does not Lord Budha or Shri Krishna permit the use of arms for self-defence?

This writer thinks and feels and says, that it is our right to carry arms non-violently for self-defence. This is not the first occasion on which he had to disagree with Gandhiji.

In 1918-19, when Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience, this writer addressed an open letter to him, and begged of him not to launch that campaign at the time, when his message of non-violence was not so widely known then, as it is now.

(2) In 1921, the writer was opposed to the bonfire of foreign cloth, as the writer felt that that would lead to racial hatred; and Gandhiji readily accepted the writer's amendment of sending all cotton clothing to Ahmednagar, where there was famine at the bon-fire of foreign clothing to Smyrna, where Greeks were persecuting the Turks.

(3) In 1920, the writer was opposed to the downright boycott of schools and colleges, and held that only those boys who felt strongly and were ready for every sacrifice and had permission from parents should come out at once; the rest should stick on; or else, they would prove a burden to the movement.

(4) Equally emphatic was this writer's protest against the employment of paid pickets in Bombay, who caused so much trouble in 1921.

(5) Strongly did the writer object to Gandhiji's plan of all the leaders signing that historic manifesto of 1921, and of all offering Satyagraha together.

(6) To-day, he humbly, but firmly, holds that in his super-sensitiveness about Satyagraha, Gandhiji tries to soar higher than Shri Krishna and Lord Budha; and that none of us can keep him company in that fight unless carried in Gandhiji's own plane, which cannot accommodate us all.

With all these differences, this writer still maintains that if Gandhiji were to think more of India and less of Yoga for himself, he is still the one man, that can lead India to freedom by a bloodless revolution. If Gandhiji defers that task longer, he will find the atmosphere warmer and warmer every day.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

The re-arrest of the Communist leader M. Semard by order of the Poincare Government is a reminder to the gay Parisians that the after-effects of the splendid stratagem which secured the release from prison of the Royalist leader, M. Daudet are to affect the Communists and not the Royalists.

* * * * *

The Poincare Government is afraid of the Royalists with their wealth and their influence with the parties of the Right. It hopes to crush the Communists by pleasing the Right and securing its solid support against measures for preserving the State from Communism. But the Communists do not mind. The more the number of leaders in prison, the better for their agitation, they declare.

* * * * *

It appears, however, that there is precedent in France for the hoax played upon the Governor of the Sante Prison in the Daudet case. When M. Carty, the unfortunate Governor who is not cashiered, remonstrated with the Minister of the Interior for this injustice of punishing him so severely he was reminded by the Minister of a previous hoax.

* * * *

"You should have remembered" said M. le Ministre that fifteen years ago, M. de Baleeue, who had pulled the President's beard at the July 14th review and was sentenced for the offence to a term at Clairvaux prison, was released through an exactly similar stratagem.

* * * * *

So Governors of French prisons must be well up in their history of previous political hoaxes and stratagems. A difficult job.

* * * * *

Needy One.—"Ha, ha, glad to see you, old boy. No change in the weather this morning. By the way, can you lend me ten bob?"

* * * * *

Wise One.—"Sorry, but I am just as hard up as the weather."

DELHI PROPOSALS.

MRS. NAIDU BEGINS EDUCATIVE CAMPAIGN.

POONA, July 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and M. C. Chagla are on a visit to Poona with a view to educate public opinion on the Delhi proposals.—A. P.

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KITAB MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1927.

DYERISM NOT DEAD.

The name of General Dyer, who died on Sunday, will go down in the history of British connection with India. The Indian people had long forgiven the wrong that he did to them on that fateful day of April 13th 1919, but they will never forget it. They will not forget it; for it opened their eyes to a fact which they seemed to be in danger of ignoring, namely, that the honour of no country in the world is safe so long as it is not ruled by a Government fully responsible to itself. At Jallianwalla and in the Crawling Lane India paid a great price for her failure to act up to the realisation that for her to remain unfree was at once a crime against her own people and a temptation to her rulers to indulge in frightfulness. A Jallianwalla can only be enacted in a subject country by alien rulers. The domination of a country by a foreign people is not merely a wrong to that country. It has its terrible re-action on the ruling race itself. It creates among its members the spirit which during the War was known as Prusianism and since the War is known as Dyerism. It is the spirit which was responsible not only for Jallianwalla and all the humiliations and horrors of the Punjab Martial Law days but also for the statement attributed to General Dyer by his friend, as reported in the Special Cable to the "Evening News of India" that "if he had to re-act the Amritsar case, a million times, he would always give the same order to fire." That such a statement should have been made will seem amazing to any one who has not realised the extent of the demoralisation which the exercise of domination over other peoples inevitably brings about. Mr. Churchill in the famous Amritsar debate characterised the Jallianwalla massacre as one "without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire." It was, he said, "an extra-ordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stood in singular and sinister isolation." Mr. Montagu declared that in judging General Dyer's action, what the members of the House of Commons had to decide was whether they were going to keep their hold upon India by terrorism, racial humiliation, and subordination and frightfulness or whether they were going to rest it on goodwill. The repudiation of the spirit which actuated General Dyer could not have been made in stronger language than that used by Messrs. Churchill and Montagu. But, unfortunately, the repudiation was merely verbal and not followed by suitable action.

Nor was that all. The real issue raised by the Jallianwalla massacre was not fully appreciated even by Mr. Montagu himself. And this issue was whether the British Government, warned by the tragedy, were going to adopt the true remedy, that is, granting self-government to India, or whether they were going to subject India to the peril of a recurrence of that massacre by continuing to keep their hold on her. For, so long as the domination of India by Britain remained, Dyerism would continue to flourish. Mr. Montagu did, indeed, realise this fact when he said: "If you are applying domination as your theory, then it follows that you must use the sword with increasing severity until you are driven out of the country by the united operation of the civilised world." But he did not translate his words into action and in his Reforms scheme perpetuated the theory of domination. In the face of Mr. Montagu's failure, the demonstration which many members of the Commons gave in their speeches and the members of the House of Lords by their approval of the General Dyer's deed, of the demoralising effect of mastery over other people, was not surprising. Those speeches and the vote of the House of Lords brought into relief the fact that though a British Government, might repudiate Dyerism, it was not rendered impossible under British rule; for there were Britishers who not merely condoned it but also approved of it. And who were these Britishers?

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the present Home Secretary, said in his speech in the debate: "A more disastrous speech than that of the Secretary of State for India had never been made [illegible] just returned from a visit to India and to Amritsar, and the opinions he was expressing as to the events which took place there were held by at least 80 per cent of the Indian Civil Service throughout India and 90 per cent of the European people.....He was prepared to say that General Dyer did right." And who does not re-call with horror the cablegram which the European Association of India sent to Mr. Montagu on, June 9, 1920? In the course of that cablegram the Council said: "They (the Council) consider that General Dyer was absolutely justified at Amritsar in considering the whole situation in India and that, therefore, the doctrine of minimum force does not apply." India is governed by the I.C.S. 80 per cent of which, according to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, commended Dyer's deed and the I.C.S. is dominated by the European Association. India, therefore, can never feel secure against the peril of another Jallianwalla. Dyer is dead, but Dyerism is not dead and will not die so long as the I.C.S and the Military Services remain the masters instead of the servants of her people.

A SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

The British Labour Party may be congratulated on their springing a pleasant surprise on India. According to the political correspondent of the "Englishman", the British Labour Party has adopted, by "a bare majority", a draft Bill to be shortly introduced in the House of Commons, embodying a reformed Constitution for India. The main provisions of the Bill are stated to be complete control of the administration of India by a Cabinet formed from the elected majority of the Central Legislature, complete provincial autonomy, abolition of the communal electorates, the transfer of the powers of the Secretary of State for India, the All-India Cabinet and rapid Indianisation of all Services. The most striking feature of the Bill is stated to be a provision under which "all Indian States are to be brought under the purview of the proposed construction." It is said that the Bill has been sent to a number of Congress leaders with a request for their opinion and suggestions and that it will be introduced in the Commons as soon as amendments, suggested from India have been received by the Labour Party.

There is nothing very extra-ordinary or improbable about the Bill. The provisions of the Bill are mainly on the lines of Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and naturally go a little further than the National Demand made in the Assembly two years ago. The only feature that will cause some surprise is the one about Indian States. It is neither possible nor desirable to say anything about this provision till we have the full text of the Bill. We are glad, however, that the question of the States is for once brought to the fore-front. It is no use indefinitely fighting shy of it. After all, it is clearly understood that while the new Central Government will take over all the powers of the present Government, the States will not fail to have their due share in it, which share, so far as the governance of the whole of India is concerned, will be necessarily more than the States now possess. As regards joint electorates, the Congress can vote for it only with the consent of both Hindus and Muslims; but we have every hope that consent will be forthcoming. On the whole the Bill, so far as it goes, is eminently satisfactory and will no doubt be considerably improved in the light of amendments suggested by the Congress. The real question however, is whether the Labour Party as a whole is pledged to see it through. India's experience of British Labour's desire to translate its professions into practice has been most disappointing. However that may be, it is time now for the Congress to expedite its work with regard to the drafting of the Constitution and to see that its demand is the expression of the will of a United India.

PRIVILEGED.

It is said to be an offence for a Government servant to carry on political propaganda, especially with reference to a question that is under consideration of Government. But Government seem to have their own ways of interpreting their own rules. Some times the rules are so strictly enforced that a Government servant may not even contribute to a fund in aid of the All-India Spinners' Association. Some officials, however, seem to be privileged. The Finance Member, for instance, may go about discussing any measure that is before Government and even mixing up his personal with official views. His latest campaign is in the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Calcutta where he is seeking to create prejudice against the public demand for protection to the cotton industry. He scored a point with reference to the Currency Bill by taking advantage of his official position in his propaganda in favour of the official ratio. He is trying the same game now. But he could have held his soul in patience till the question of protection which is supposed to be still under consideration of Government is decided by them. That would have been more decent and in any case he has the last word to say on the subject. He knows it and also that he has the power to make good his word. The Mill-owners' Association has protested to Govern-

FALSE HOPES OF "CURRENCY SWARAJ."

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S SOPHISTRY

HIS VAIN SEARCH FOR DUMMY DIRECTORS.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

The Select Committee sitting in Calcutta since the 18th instant is reported to have completed its deliberations, and therefore we think it opportune to review the work they have done both in Bombay and Calcutta, so far as information of such deliberations as given by Press correspondens permits its being done.

As our readers are aware, the first and most momentous issue was the Constitution of the new Bank. Was it to be a shareholders' Bank as recommended by the Currency Commission and embodied in the Bill, or should it be a State Bank? This last—a State Bank—does not necessarily mean a Bank without shareholders as seems to be understood by the majority of those who used these words in the present controversy. It may mean a Bank doing all the Banking work of the State and handling the Revenue and other balances, and yet composed of a body of Shareholders. In fact, it was such a Bank that was recommended by Prof. Keynes, in an appendix to the Report of the Chamberlain Commission of which he was a member. He advocated a body of shareholders, but was honest enough to admit that in a crisis the share capital of a few crores would not be much good and Government would have to come to the assistance of the Bank, and frankly admitted that the greatest advantage of constituting the Bank as shareholders' Bank would be that it would help the Secretary of State to avoid inconvenient questions in Parliament. Sir Basil Blackett and his friends are afraid to frankly avow this object of stifling public criticism of mischievous manipulations of Currency and Exchange. They know that the country is politically much wider awake than it was in 1913 when Prof. Keynes put forward his proposals for a State Bank. They therefore regale us with talk of taking away the mischievons powers of the Secretary of State, and giving India the power to be master in its own home as far as Currency and Exchange matters are concerned.

FOOLING INDIA.

Indians who can bring themselves to believe this must be very simple indeed, if they cannot see that a servant of the Secretary of State that regales us with this grandiloquent talk of depriving him of his powers is only trying to fool them. How great the control of the Secretary of State is in every important question is well known to all conversant with the present political situation. It is he who pulls the strings and the Viceroy and the Finance Member have to carry out his policy whether they like it or not. This was made most painfully plain in the secret telegrams between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the question of the Ratio, that Sir Purshotamdas was able to expose to the public gaze. To those who could read between the lines, it was plain that the Secretary of State compelled the Executive here to raise the rupee exchange to as high as it could go, and that the Viceroy and the Finance Member had to plead dangers of a financial crisis and the great harm that was already done to important industries in order to induce the Secretary of State to stay his hand. We would ask our readers to once more go through these telegrams and see for themselves how helpless these nominal rulers of India are before the Secretary of State. We would then ask them to consider whether it is possible for these subservient tools of the Secretary of State to do anything that he does not want to be done. They will then appreciate that all this talk of depriving the Secretary of State of his mischievous powers is so much fooling, although we regret to have to admit that this fooling has been effective with many simple-minded people in this country.

BLACKETT ANNOYED.

However, even those that had allowed themselves to be fooled by his talk of depriving the Secretary of State of his powers and giving India Currency Swaraj, must have had their eyes opened by the reports of the first day's proceedings of the Select Committee in Bombay. To those who understood the real object of the Bill, viz the creation of an even more powerful tool of Currency and Exchange manipulation than the present machinery, these proceedings were highly instructive. We were told that when the Select Committee rejected the idea of a shareholders Bank and decided to make it a Bank without share capital on the model of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sir Basil Blackett was so very much upset that he refused to proceed with the further consideration of the Bill, and said it would be quite useless. When Indian publicists ask for a further advance in responsible Government the Executive and the Secretary of State fight it tooth and nail. Here in the case of the Bank, Government claimed to give up all their powers to a private Bank! The Committee decided that the Bank should belong to the Government. Why was Sir Basil so upset when the Committee gave Government more power than it would, according to Sir Basil, otherwise have? Is it not proof positive to all unbiassed thinking Indians that the facts were otherwise, that through the Reserve Bank the Government wanted to get more powers, and more irresponsible powers to manipulate Currency and Exchange than they had enjoyed so far, that they were foiled in this attempt by the Committee's decision, that, then, there was no object as far as

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

In Happier Key.

Has M. Poincare learnt better or has he been convinced by now that filibustering speeches like the one he delivered at Luneville some time ago only exasperate Germany and result in throwing increased difficulties in the way of German politicians like Dr. Stresemann who desire real reconciliation with France? He has any way, thought it prudent to call another and pleasanter tune and sing the song of Franco-German understanding in his latest oratorical flight. M. Poincare is fond of perfervid oratory and his speech at the ceremony of inaugurating the reconstruction of the town of Orches in France shows how much he can promote good relations between France and Germany if he only means to. His statement that "however abominable the conduct of the incendiaries might have been, nobody would infer the guilt of the whole people from it" will please the Germans greatly. If he can only go on in this strain, the Briand-Stresemann policy will yield quicker fruit.

Haggling Over Education Grants.

The dispute that has just arisen between Government and the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality once more raises the question of Government grants to local bodies with regard to primary education. When the Primary Education Act of 1923 was passed, it was distinctly understood from the speeches of the Education Minister that, on schools being taken our by a local body, all the old grants by Government would continue to be made to that body and that a special grant would be added equivalent to half or two-thirds of the extra expenditure incurred by the body. It was, we believe, in pursuance of this understanding that [illegible] abad. As a matter of convenience the Municipality offered to pay the grants to the schools severally in 1926-27 if Government paid the Municipality the total amount of the grants. Government have now suddenly decided to pay only one half of the grants. To reduce these grants hereafter would be unjust but perhaps within the letter of the law. But to reduce the grants for the year 1926-27 is both unjust and illegal, being a breach of a virtual contract with the Municipality. One is not, therefore, surprised to learn that the School Board intends seeking the assistance of Law Courts to recover its dues.

Whose Fault?

A very common theme on anti-Asiatic platforms in South Africa is the insanitary condition in which Indian labourers in that country live. That they do not so of their own choice was clearly brought out in the searching inquiry which Mr. C. F. Andrews instituted some time ago into the conditions in which barracks built for the Durban Town Council for its Indian employees were kept. They were the worst slums in the city and the Durban Town Council did not consider it worth its while to improve them until the agitation set up by Mr. Andrews. New Indian barracks are now to be built at a cost of £30,325, says "Indian Opinion," but the mentality with which a type of White settler regards the question of housing Asiatic and Natives is illustrated from the case of a Maritzburg European who was charged in the Magistrate's Court of that place for keeping his Natives servant in insanitary quarters. The Magistrate only cautioned him but before discharging him gave him and others like him very pertinent advice. "I realise," the Magistrate said, "that [illegible]

AN ELECTOR AND HIS EQUIPMENTS.

PRACTICE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT THE REAL TRAINING.

BY M. S. SIRDAR, B.A. (Bom. & Oxon) Bar-at-law.

Proper and judicious exercise of franchise is one of the most important "sine qua non" of the success of representative institutions in any country. India being now on the threshold of free and responsible government it cannot be a waste of time if we give a little of our time and attention to the consideration of the above subject. In all the advanced countries of the West, the right of franchise is considered to be one of the most potent and powerful weapons of an elector by means of which he can make or unmake a Government. Such being the case, it cannot be denied that if we desire to make Representative Institutions in India a success, we too must see that our electors exercise their franchise rightly and judiciously. So, the question naturally presents itself as to how can we teach our elector—a simple peasant as he is with no knowledge of politics—to exercise his vote in a right and proper manner, that is to say, how can we train him to attain to that political and civic competence whereby he may make this novel institution in our country a success. Many are those who say that education is the only avenue through which to attain to that height of political competence which makes for success of these institutions. These gentlemen say that the Indian population is very ignorant and illiterate and therefore they must be taught the three R's first. They maintain that Primary Education must be made universal and compulsory so that the "dumb" elector may become articulat.

LITERACY NOT NECESSARY.

No doubt, there is much force in what these gentlemen say. Reading and writing are a great boon which we all must crave for. But, with all that, the question is whether primary education, the power to read and write will give our ignorant masses the power to exercise their franchise rightly and judiciously. In my humble opinion it is very doubtful that the three R's will give them the required political fitness. History does not say that the primary education of the type contemplated in India, was ever present in those ancient countries where Representative Institutions worked with remarkable success and smoothness. It rather points the other way. For instance, the Athenian and Syracusan voters who managed infinitely more complicated legislative and executive machinery than any of our modern States have, were not at all educated in the sense in which we understand the term. These nations had no newspapers to read, no net-work of congresses and conferences to attend, as we of to-day have. The only sources of information for them were the great orators like Cicero and Demosthene to whom they listened with great devotion and loyalty. But one great thing which they did and which we of the 20th century hardly ever do-was this that though they were "uneducated" and read not books and papers they drilled their power of thinking and exercised it fully with reference to every public question that affected their tiny City States; and this habit had become so much ingrained in them that they could judge men and

(Continued on page 8.)

flesh and blood and suffer from just the same ailments as we do. If you cannot supply suitable quarters you should not keep the servant." The advice is useless, however, when the guilty party is discharged only with a warning.

Parsis and Hindu-Muslim Unity.

G. K. N. writes:—

There is a very desirable movement in Bombay to establish the reunion of Hindus and Musalmans. That the present acerbity, if of somewhat prolonged duration and unusual intensity, is only temporary is evident to all detached observers. The Hindus under Swami Shraddhanand were admitted into the Mosque at Delhi and requested to preach from the pulpit,—an unprecedented recognition of Hindu principles of peace by the tolerant Islam. What has once happened may and should happen again. And what took place in Delhi could be much more reasonably be expected to happen in our Bombay. For Bombay is peculiarly qualified by its known peaceful environments to originate a rapprochement and a reconciliation. But it is clear that some intermediary is necessary to bring the two separate halves of India together. At one time, I believe, it was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who suggested that some of the influential Parsis who take a relatively more active interest in the welfare of the country, should act as an arbitration board whenever a dispute arose between the Hindus and Musalmans. Subsequently Mahatma Gandhi constituted a Board at Delhi at the Unity Conference of which I was a member. On a certain occasion the late Swami appealed to the members of that Board for intervention in a dispute with the Musalmans and I received a very long wire, on which I telegraphed to the Mahatma but with no result. Now the Board appears to be defunct, though I do not see why it should not be resuscitated by its creator. Any way I think that the Parsis ought to be invited at any such conference especially one held in Bombay and it goes without saying that the most appropriate name that would occur to any now in this connection is that of the people [illegible]

IN IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

POPULAR MEMBERS ATTACK COTTON MARKETS BILL.

REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL INTRODUCED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 25.

Almost the whole of Monday was taken up by the debate on the Cotton Markets Bill. The debate as a whole was a very tame affair and elicited neither interest nor enthusiasm. An atmosphere of dullness and monotony seemed once more to pervade the proceedings of the day. The attack against the Bill was launched by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai whose vast experience about the cotton trade was indeed a great asset to the general debate. The speaker pointed out the difficulties which poor cultivators would have to face if a measure of that kind were carried. Mr. K. M. Munshi also opposed the bill and exposed threadbare its legal implications. He looked with suspicion he said upon any legislation that interfered with the liberties of citizens as the bill under discussion threatened to do. Rao Saheb Dongersing Patil came in as a supporter of the Bill. He saw in the Bill three kinds of advantages, namely, better prices for cotton, better measurements and prevention of deductions. The speaker was of opinion that the passing of the Bill would certainly advance the interests of poor growers. In a spirited speech, Mr. Nariman opposed the first reading of the Bill. He said he had a non-chalant attitude about the Bill, but the had to discard that attitude in view of certain facts that had been brought to his notice. He had received representations from several districts asking him to oppose the Bill. Coming to the merits of the Bill, Mr. Nariman explained that it was a measure the initiative of which lay with the Board of Trade of England. The Bill was introduced with a set purpose of advancing the imperial interests.

A solid support to the Bill came from Mr. Lalji Naranji who tried to answer the criticism of the Opposition against the Bill, he saw nothing in the Bill that would justify the insinuation that the Bill would advance the Imperial interests. The speaker then told the House what the law governing the regulation of cotton markets had done for Berar. For 30 years the law was in operation there, and it had made that province a great cotton centre. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram opposed the Bill in a brief bright speech. According to him the Bill would compel the sellers and buyers of cotton to go to the cotton markets. The Opposition was not united on the point and the first reading of the Bill was carried without a division. The Bill was then sent up to a Select Committee.

On the motion of the Minister for Education the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai then moved the first reading of the University Reform Bill. In a written speech he explained to the House how it had become imperative to introduce reforms into the law governing the University of Bombay. A battle royal is expected on this Bill to-morrow. It is understood that Non-Brahmans representatives of depressed classes and Muslim have moved amendments to the Bill demanding for themselves separate representation on the Senate. The Minister for education has expressed his willingness to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

PROCEEDING IN DETAILS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 25.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council further consideration was given to the Bill to provide for the establishment and better regulation of Cotton Markets in the Bombay Presidency. The Bill provides for the establishment of recognized open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay and Aden. The statement of objects says that the Cotton markets recognized by Custom already exist in parts of the Bombay Presidency, but no legal sanction exists for the regulation of such markets other than the market in the City of Bombay. By clause 4, power is taken to notify any place as a Cotton market.

LIMITS OF THE MARKET.

In the notification defining the limits of such market, provision is also made for local opinion being consulted before a Cotton market is so established. A Market Committee is to be constituted including the representatives of the cotton growers, of the cotton trade and of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the market is situated. The Market Committee is empowered to make by-laws to regulate business and the conditions of trade under clause 16 of the Bill. No cotton market may be opened in or near any place declared to be cotton markets. Provision is made for penalties for violation of the substantive provisions of the Act and of the rules. The Market Committee may be superseded if in the opinion of the Provincial Government it is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it, or persistently makes default, or exceeds or abuses its powers. The Bill was originally drafted by Dr. Paranjpye when he held the Excise portfolio. A heated controversy is expected on certain clauses of the Bill. Presumably it will bt allowed to go to the Select Committee.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time, Mr. R. S. Asavale asked Government the circumstances under which a series of thefts, dacoities and crimes were committed in the City of Bombay, and whether it was a fact that the same were committed as a result of want of police arrangement.

The Home Member, in his reply, stated that the suggestion in the question was not justified by the fact. At the desire of the House, Government had enforced retrenchment in the police on a considerable scale some five years ago. It was possible that, had there been more police, some of the crimes might have been prevented. The police were doing everything possible with their present resources to prevent crime.

To a question of Mr. Bechar regarding primary education on a voluntary basis the Minister for Education replied that the question of expansion on a voluntary and compulsory basis in rural areas was under the consideration of Government, who were also reviewing the financial aspects of expansion of primary education generally.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked whether Government had any information as to the precise or probable date of appointment of the Statutory Commission under the Government of India Act and whether they were making any preparations in view of that Commission.

The Finance Member stated that Government had no information on the matter.

The small list of questions to-day was gone through only in twenty minutes. The House then took the Cotton Markets Bill for discussion.

COTTON MARKETS BILL

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan speaking on the first reading of the Bill stated that in the absence of a Bill of that kind the growers of cotton could not get proper value of their commodity. The Bill would prevent the owners of the cotton from selling cotton at their doors or in their villages as a matter of fact. Though the Cotton and Grain Markets Law was in operation in Berar for 30 years, all the cotton in that province was not brought to the market. The Bill, the Minister added, was only an enabling enactment. In the Bill, 50 per cent. representation was given to growers on the Cotton Committees. Even the Indian Merchants' Chamber had consistently said that an enactment of that kind was necessary. Such a Bill was being worked with real advantage in Berar. In fact the Bill under discussion was an improvement upon the Berar Bill, in so far as it allowed greater representation to growers. The speaker further said that the Bill was ntended to protect the interests of growers. It would prevent the brokers and middlemen from making illegal exactions. Concluding, the Minister requested the House to consider the Bill dispassionately.

RAO SAHEB'S STURDY ATTACK.

A sturdy attack against the Bill came from Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai who opposed the very principle of open cotton markets. The Indian Cotton Committee, he said, was appointed at the instance of the Manchester cotton merchants. What was the constitution of that committee? There was not a single representative of growers on it. Instead, there was an engineer and a civilian on that Committee. who could not be expected to know anything about cotton business. One interesting thing about that Committee was that an ambassador of Manchester merchants was sitting on it.

BLESSING TO CULTIVATORS.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil of Khandesh supported the first reading of the Bill and said that there were three advantages in accepting the Bill. If the Bill were carried and cotton markets were established, the sellers would get better prices. The Bill moreover would bring in the prevention of illegal deductions.

LIFE'S LITTLE LIBERTIES.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed the Bill. The legislation of that kind, he said, ought to have been drafted after consultation with experienced men. That would have served the best intentions of the Minister.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

CARTE BLANCHE FOR BRIDGEMAN

CABINET'S AUTHORITY TO BRITISH DELEGATES

LONDON, July 24.

Rugby.—According to the present plans the final meeting of the Cabinet is to be held to-morrow morning under the presidency of Sir Austin Chamberlain before the the return of Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil to the Geneva Conference on Naval Limitation.

Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil would thus be fortified with full Cabinet authority for their further conduct of the discussions at Geneva.

In addition it is hoped that Sir Austin Chamberlain will be able to make tomorrow afternoon a detailed statement of the Government's policy in the House of Commons and that the House will be afforded an opportunity of debating the issues involved, in which case the British delegates would be further strengthened by Parliamentary opinion.

It will, however, only be known to-morrow whether such a debate will take place. —B. O. W.

ACTING PREMIER FEELS CHILL.

SIR AUSTEN CONFINED TO HIS ROOM.

LONDON, July 24.

Rugby.—Sir Austin Chamberlain, who is acting as Premier in the absence of Mr. Baldwin, is confined to his room with a chill. He hopes to be able to resume his duties to-morrow.—B. O. W.

RAISING ORCSES FROM RUIN.

M. POINCARE ON FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—The function of marking the reconstruction of the town of Oreses in North France destroyed by the Germans in 1914, M. Poincare who presided an opportunity to refer to the Franco-German relations. He declared that however abominable the conduct of the incendiaries might have been, nobody would infer the guilt of the whole people from it.

"There is not a soul among us so senseless as to perpetuate hatred between neighbouring races whose agreement is essential to peace of humanity. We only ask that fabulous tales distorting the real figure of France should not be composed for the deception of future generations".—Reuter.

IN HONOUR OF GRAVELESS DEAD.

WAR MEMORIAL AT YPRES SCENED

LONDON, July 24.

Ypres.—Around the gaunt ruins of the old cloth hall, a new city has arisen, decorated with fluttering flags in honour of the unveiling of the Menin Gate Memorial for which every available room had been occupied by hosts of pilgrims from England. Many touching scenes were witnessed. His Majesty, the King George, sent message thanking the kind Belgians for their presence at the ceremony in honour of those who had made the supreme sacrifice in the immortal defence of Ypres, salient.

The Memorial erected by the War Graves Commission consists of a Hall of Memory 120 by 66 feet from the centre of which broad staircases lead to the ramparts and loggias running the length of the building. 56,000 names are alphabetically engraved on the stone panels of two main arches at either end of the Hall. 48 feet high, inscribed "to armies of British Empire who stood here from 1914 to 1918 and to those of their dead who have no graves."

Baron Plumer, unveiling th eMemorial said:—

"Now it can be said of each one in whose honour we are assembled that he is not missing. He is here."

The King of the Belgians said, "truly for fifty months Ypres was the threshold of Empire. Its name will stand throughout the centuries as the Symbol of British heroism and endurance," The whole service was transmitted in duplicate by special apparatus taken at Ypres by B.B.C. Engineers to London from where it was broadcast.—Reuter's Special.

Kulali.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin made a halt at Sholapur on Sunday morning to attend divine service. They transhipped into the mail train at Guptakal, at 9 on Sunday.

INITIATION INTO ZOROASTRIANISM.

"SAK'S" CHILDREN CLAD IN KHADI

AN IMPOSING FUNCTION IN LONDON.

LONDON July 22.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:—

Innumerable persons, inculding a Conservative M.P., and other Labour Members of Parliament, were present to witness the interesting ceremony of initiating Mr. Saklatvala's two sons and three daughters to Zoroastrian religion.

The ceremony was performed by Mr. Rustom Desai of Bombay assisted by Mr. Homi Dastoor and Mr. Pahlan, who were attired in white robes and turbans before the sandalwood fire.

Mr. Saklatwala's children were clad in Khaddar brought from the Bombay Khaddar Exhibition.

SYMBOL OF CLOSER UNION.

Mrs Saklatwala, thanking the guests, said the ceremony was a symbol of closer union between the Parsis of India and Great Britain. If Britain would extend her hand of comradeship to India, she said, she will have no cause for regret for her action.

Among those present at the ceremony were, Sir Muckerji Bhownagri, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Dadiba Dalal, Sir George Pilditch, the Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullick, a number of Labour M.P.'s and a host of Parsi families now in London.—Free Press.

SOLEMN AND IMPOSING.

KING FERDINAND'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, July 24.

Bukharest.—Three Archbishops, twelve Bishops and hundred priests participated in the funeral service at the Palace Cotroceni after which the remains of the King Ferdinand were conveyed and buried cloth. ed in dazzling robes of gold and silver. The clergy surrounded the coffin, while the Queen, King Michael, his mother, King and Queen of Yugoslavia, ex-Queen of Greece and the rest of the Royal Family knelt by the side of the Coffin.

The Members of Government, Civil and Military Officers and the Members of the Diplomatic crops filled the building.

The coffin was carried out by the Rumanian Generals to the salute of 101 guns and the tolling of bells from 400 Bukharest Churches.

A squadron of the Royal Metropolitan Guard, clergy, Warmaimed Servicemen, General carrying the crown and the oldest General carrying the Royal Sceptre preceded the gun carriage, 30 Generals walking by its side followed by carriages with the Royal Mourners and deputations from all over the country.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS FOR GREATER FACILITIES

MADRAS, July 24.

At to-day's (Second day) sitting of the Railway Passengers' 5th Provincial Conference, Prof. M. Ratnaswami M.L.A. presiding, resolutions were passed to the effect that:

Inter Class accommodation be provided in the South Indian Railway;

South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities be requested to reduce passenger fares, as far as possible, to pre-war rates, and consistent with 5% per cent. profits recommended by the Incape Committee;

To issue return tickets for all classes to places of pilgrimage and to introduce second class coupon tickets for mercantile firms and ordinary passengers, available for six months.

There was another resolution passed to request the Railway authorities to print time tables in the languages of the province. Yet another resolution urged the improvement of conditions of travel for women.—Free Press.

IDEAL OF A SCOUT.

SERVICE OF COUNTRY AND HUMANITY

CALCUTTA, July 25.

An interesting function took place on Sunday afternoon when the Calcutta Sevasadan Boy Scouts arranged a rally and display on the Maidan in honour of their Chief Scout, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Inspite of the inclement weather, a large number of gentlemen attended the function. Pandit Malaviya appealed to the parents of the scouts to take greater interest in the Scout movement, which, if properly directed, would help the spread of the spirit of service among the younger generation and contribute to the establishment of concord and amity between various sections of our people.

Pandit Malaviya advised the boy scouts to imbibe the spirit of service—service of their fellowmen and their country—which, in fact, he said, ought to form the very ideal of every scout.

After the function was over, Pandit Malaviya paid a visit to a number of schools for untouchables which have been start-

WHY SIR BASIL FRETS AND FUMES.

BECAUSE INDIA WANTS TO CONTROL HER CURRENCY.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA INTERVIEWED

In view of Sir Basil Blackett's truculent ultimatum: "It shall be either a Shareholders' Bank or no Reserve Bank at all" Mr. Jammadas Mehta (who with Pandit Malaviya has been called a "whole-bogger" of the opposition offering battle to the Finance Member on the Indian front, Whitehall being the other front) was interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle". Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who has just returned from the Reserve Bank Committee meetings at Calcutta, was asked what was his view of the fight and what attitude he favoured for Indians in regard to the Finance Member's threat. Mr. Mehta said:

"The accepted practice of members of the Select Committee is not to give publicity to the deliberations of their Committee, and that practice extends to the Assembly and goes so far that members are not allowed to make references even in the Assembly to what has transpired in the Select Committee. But the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee have already found full publicity and there is hardly anything that happened that the public do not know of. This being so I have less hesitation to agree to this interview.

"The central thing about the Reserve Bank Bill is to relieve the Secretary of State for India of his control of India's Currency and the Select Committee has been guided throughout in its proceedings by that cardinal principle. To divest him of that control and to vest it in an independent authority in this country commanding the confidence of the country—that i. the cardinal principle.

With this object the Committee threw out at its Bombay meeting the proposal for a Shareholders' Bank and decided, pure and simple, for a State Bank. The objection to a Shareholders' Bank was that it placed under the control of private interests the immense assets of Indian currency and thereby allowed, in one way, the Currency and Exchange mechanism of the country to be exploited in the interests of a small number of shareholders against the interests of the public." "And those shareholders largely British" interposed our representative. "In India particularly, the danger was greater" continued Mr. Mehta. "inasmuch as it was feared that London financial interests would strain every nerve to obtain possession of the majority of shares offered even at a heavy premium with the result that we would have been where we are, viz. that there would be Currency manipulation not in the interests of this country.

At Calcutta Government tried to secure through the constitution of this Board what they had lost owing to the defeat of a Shareholders' Bank. That is, they wanted to control through Government nominations and the representations of the European Chambers to get a dominant voice in the conduct of the business of the Reserve Bank. But thanks to the solidarity of the members of the Joint Select Committee the attempt was once more foiled. And the uncontrollable anger of the Finance Member may be regarded as the measure of his disappointment."

MODERATE PROPOSALS.

Questioned as to what step Indians should take in view of Sir Basil's threat and whether any compromise with him was possible, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continued:

"I think that the proposals carried at Calcutta regarding the constitution of the Board are exceedingly moderate. They give ample representation to European commercial interests. They give to Government the power of nominating the Executive of the Reserve Bank. They further give Government power of nominating two Indians in the interests of any particular section that has failed in election to get on to the Bank. Besides that, a representative of the Finance Department would sit on the Board although he would have no vote. There would be thus only nine other directors to represent the real interests of India."

"Then the other six directors would not represent India?" asked our representative.

"No" replied Mr. Mehta. "There should be no mistaking the fact that the other six would uniformly and consistently vote for Government. And if the Secretary of State's intervention is to cease as professed in the Bill, it could only be done through an elected, independent, Indian majority. The Europeans are birds of passage and yet they get 20 per cent. of the total number of Directors. I should like to know what part of the world gives representations to aliens in their Central Banks. Yet, Sir Basil frets and foams because there is a real Indian majority. No compromise is possible, so far as I can see, and I trust that the Assembly will not be deflected from its duty when the Bill comes up before it."

RESERVE BANK BILL.

COMMITTEE'S DISCUSSIONS OVER.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill concluded their labours at lunch time to-day. The recent decision of the Committee on the question of the Directorate of the Bank which led to an important announcement on the part of the Finance Member, namely, that he would not be able to proceed with the Bill in the Assembly on the basis of a State Bank, once again formed the subject of conversation between the Government spokesmen on one side and the opposition party on the other. It is understood that the practicability was discussed of reconsidering the decision if the passage of the Bill maintaining its integrity in all other respects could be secured, and if the principles and the point of view of the opposition side regarding the securing of an effective majority representing Indian opinion could be attained otherwise than through constituting the legislatures as electorates. The Committee eventually thought it best to leave the Bill exactly as it had been revised, leaving any proposals in this respect to parties and their leaders when they met in the Assembly next month.

It is understood that dissenting minutes were directed to be sent in by August 12th, the report and minutes be presented to the Assembly on August 17th, at the conclusion of the Committee's labours.

Sir Basil and Lady Blackett leave for Simla to-morrow.—A. P.

S. 1,000 DAMAGES DEMANDED.

NOTICE SERVED ON POONA CITY MAGISTRATE.

POONA, July 25

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Pleader, has served the City Magistrate of Poona with a notice demanding Rs. 1,000 as damages, alleging that his client Mr. Davare was not allowed to enter the City Magistrate's Court when summoned to do so as a witness.—A. P.

SACCO MAINTAINS HIS FAST.

LONDON, July 25.

Boston.—Vanzetti interrupted his hunger-strike with a substantial breakfast of oatmeal, milk-bread and coffee.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

MOVE OF NANKING GOVT.

LONDON, July 25.

Shanghai.—The Nanking Government has created an opium monopoly for Kiangsu and Chekiang which is to be farmed out for year. The Highest tender was a million and a half sterling. —Reuter's Special.

[illegible]

LONDON, July 25.

According to newspapers a number of Lord Oxford's friends and admirers have subscribed for a present to the Premier a considerable sum of money in recognition of his great

NO ASSESSORS.

REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS MUST BE APPOINTED.

SIR ALI IMAM ON STATUTORY COMMISSION.

PATNA, July 25.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Syed Ali Imam, ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, gave his views on some of the questions, connected with the Statutory Commission on the Reforms. Questions as to what he thought of the suggestions of some papers for the appointment of an exclusively Parliamentary Commission with Indians as Assessors or co-opted members, Sir Ali Imam said that he looked upon the appointment of a Commission as a step in the direction of seeking some reasonable solution of the struggle between reactionary and progressive Indian politicians. The solution could not be a final one in any event, but it would, in some measure, for a time, relieve the tension.

THEORY OF COLOURLESS JUDGES.

Looked at from this standpoint, the composition of the Commission should necessarily inspire confidence in all the parties concerned. This must be the main consideration. It followed, therefore, that those who sat on this Commission should have close acquaintance with the Indian situation. The theory of colourless judges might be perfectly sound for purely judicial work where parties were represented by experts, who knew how to deal with witnesses, the law of evidence and other technicalities.

Obviously the Commission had to function not exactly as judges do. They should have as members of the Commission men who knew the subject in its full bearings upon the demands made by boh sides. He therefore strongly thought that representative Indians and Europeans having intimate knowledge of the political problems of India should be appointed as members of the Commission. A purely parliamentary commission would not give the desired result and the co-option of Indians as Assessors could be of little real service.

NO SWADDLING CLOTHES.

It was too late in the day, when they were talking on the one hand of India's partnership in the Empire, to keep her, on the other hand, in swaddling clothes. They had to recognise the fact that the Indian politician, conservative or progressive, had to sit on the Commission on equal terms with others, if the report of the Commission was to be of any value in the eyes of Indians.

LET THEM HAVE ENOUGH TIME.

Questioned as to whether he would favour the early appointment of the Commission, Sir Ali Imam said that when the year 1927 was half through, the question of time was almost negligible. Even if it was appointed comparatively early the Commission could not enter upon its duties before the start of the cold weather in 1928. The saving of a few months had not much intrinsic value. On the other hand the hurried preparation and collection of materials might do more harm than good. In the circumstances he would rather have it that the authorities were given their full measure of time for preparation than that they should be given an opportunity hereafter to plead inadequacy of preparation. They have been under notice since the last legislation on the subject, and the would let them have the full benefit of it. —A.P. z

ROOKE DETAINED AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Owing to bad weather, Mr. Dennis Rooke the Australian aviator was unable to leave Allahabad this morning.—A.P.

LIQUOR SHOP AT ANKLESWAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With respect to an article in the removal of Country liquor shop at Ankleswar appearing in your paper of the 5th instant we the undersigned beg to state that, Bai Manigauri Pandya, acknowledged before the Collector, Mamlatdar and other persons present that owing to the temporary location of the shop, she could not cook in her house, but had to go in the town, to take her dinner, and requested the collector, to get it removed, so that she may not have to go in the town for her dinner for many days.

Thus it will be seen that the matter of her fast was wrong. She came personally to the Collector when called upon, to state, if she has any objection, to the new site, and she came with a child in her arms, and said she had no objection to it.

The shop which was temporarily opened there, has been removed to the new site.

We request you therefore kindly to publish these facts in your paper for the sake of Justice.—Yours, etc.

KAVASHAH PIROJSHA
And others.

IDAR SUBJECTS CONFERENCE AND AFTER,

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

(From A Correspondent.)

IDAR, July 21.

With the advent of the new administration in Idar commencing with the appointment of Rao Bahadur Kotak as Diwan Sahib the people felt that they were placed under a very experienced statesman with liberal ideas and the general public looked with an eager eye the turn of events in the State from that time. During the six months of Rao Bahadur's Diwanship the people it seemed, had very few raher no causes of complaint but the recent Prajakya Parishad had opened a new chapter in the Press and some of the papers are publishing statements which if true would distress every right thinking citizen of Idar as well as any outsider. Looking to the almost studious silence of the authorities to contradict the several statements and the repeatedly increasing attacks on the person of almost all the important officers is led one to go deep into the matter and find out the truth therein.

AN UNDERTAKING BROKEN.

As regards the Parishad it may be observed that the permission asked for by the Praja-Mandal with Mr. Mathradas Gandhi as the spokesman was most readily granted by the Diwan Sahib. With a view to countenance all their efforts for a submission of the people's needs and grievances on the express understanding that they would confine themselves to the submission of their demands to the State and that they would refrain from passing any remarks against His Highness or the member of the Raj Kutumb; a condition which is always inseparable in such case, and acquainted with the mentality of the several leaders of the Prajakya Mandal one would readily understand the necessity of such a condition as some leaders are too well known to aim at the humiliation of the Maharaja whose deposition is the only goal of their agitation. So under the guise of the constitutional Parishad they seized an opportunity to revile their ruler and to make the most of the petty matters attributing all that was bad to the person of His Highness and reserving the credit of all that was good to themselves.

The sum and substance of the imputations made are as under::

1. The Maharaja came with a drawn sword once after midnight and twice on the afternoon of the 13th of June.

2. The Mahomedans sacrificed the cows near the Pandal at the instance of the Maharaja.

3. (a) Stones throwing continued all through the Parishad days.

(b) Bonqs were incessantly thrown at the Parishad people.

(c) Pieces of flesh were also thrown at the Pandal.

4. The Diwan Sahib purposely absented himself on the Parishad days on a private business of his own.

5. Hired hooligans were kept ready to attack the leader and prize money and dhotar were given by the Maharaja.

6. The Police offered no protection and proved incompteent to save the situation.

"BASELESS ALLEGATIONS."

From the minute inquiry of the permanent citizens of Idar as also from the several disinterested visitors of the Parishad one is surprised to know that all the above allegations are not only incorrect but have absolutely no foundation and are simply the outcome of the resourceful brain of a hostile body of agitators who in order to defend themselves against the breach of faith they committed with the Dewan Sahib in violating the fundamental condition on which the Parishad was permitted have indulged in these allegations.

The most provocating speech made by the President of the Parishad and the Reception Committee viewed from an impartial standpoint are sufficient in themselves to provoke any loyal subject and the servant of the Maharaja, and one would simply wonder at the attitude of the authorities tolerating the same. A speech of this sort any one acquainted with the Indian States, could tell, will not allow the author thereof to go unpunished, even the British Government could not and would not suffer any such abuse being poured at the authoritaties far less against the person of His Majesty. Testing the above allegations 'in seriatim' the first about the repeated visits of the Maharaja with a drawn sword is by itself unbelievable. The atrocity of the imputation and the hypocrisy of accommodating it to truth by a midnight story are worthy of each other and deserve to be condemned in the most violent terms by all who have the slightest regard for truth or constitutionl fight.

The sacrifice of cows near the pandal is a statement groundlessly false and the invention is calculated to aroune and foster hostility between the two peaceful communities of the State, thus doing the most abominable disservice to the whole country at a time when unity is being preached everywhere in India. It would be a great help to justice and truth and the most admirable piece of service to the country if the man who made such an allegation in the press would come forward with superior moral courage to withdraw the same and would expect this dignified courage of a true son of India.

The incorrectness of the continual showering of stones, bones and flesh is also far from truth and exaggerated falsehood as will be evident from the absence of any of these things near the pandal and the reluctance of the leader to file a complaint and their avoiding to make a panchayatnama by the Police. What was there to prevent them from showing even a single bone, stone or a piece of flesh out of the alleged heap to the Assistant Police Superintendent or the two Magistrates admitted to be present throughout? The fourth is entirely malicious and false to the knowledge of Messrs. Mathradas and other leaders, political business of a very urgent nature having kept the Diwan Sahib outside Idar.

The fact that everything ended peacefully and the Parishad passed resolution thanking the magistrate and the police speak volumes for the falsity of the allegations five and six.

It would be simply foolish to believe that the Maharaja if he ever intended any harm either to the Parishad or to the leaders could not have carried his plan through his own police?

It is a contradiction by itself to say that the Maharaja's police and magistracy guarded the Parishad people in frustration of Maharaja's own wishes. The statement which is off nd on repeated in the "Hindostan" at intervals to the effect that the lives and safety of the leaders are in danger is meant to continue a cry of howling agitation as the same is false specially when these leaders are peacefully carrying their business at Idar itself in the near vicinity of the Maharaja.

ABOLISH DYARCHY.

"INDIA'S CHARTER OF LIBERTY."

BR· LABOUR LEADERS' ENTERPRISE.

SCHEME OF FULL PARLIAMENTARY GOVT

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Political Correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

"While the Congress Committee have gone no further with their alluring task than sending out circulars inviting opinions and suggestions as to the provisions to be incorporated in "India's Charter of Liberty," a complete Swaraj Constitution has been drafted by the enterprising Members of a Group of the Labour Party in England which seeks to take the initiative in Indian affairs.

The names of the authors of this remarkable document have not been disclosed, but it is stated their proposals have the support of a bare majority of the representatives of Labour in present British Parliament. Those who have promised to vote for the Bill, shortly to be introduced in the House of Commons, include Col. Wedgewood, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Charles Trevelyan, Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ben Spoor, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Tdm Shaw, Mr. Tom Johnston, Mr. Venon Hartshorn, Mr. James Maxton, Mr. Daivid Kirkwood, and Mr. Neil Maclean.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The main provisions of the proposed Bill, which has been sent to a number of Congress Leaders in India with a request for their considered opinion and any suggestions they may care to make for "tightening up" the Swaraj Constitution visualised, include the following:—

Complete control of the Administration of India by a Cabinet of six or seven, formed from the elected majority of the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature to consist of two Chambers both elected to be known as the parliament of India. A Cabinet of four in each province formed from the majority party in a single Chamber Provincial Legislature. Abolition of Dyarchy and complete autonomy in all provincial matters. A wide extension of the franchise for the various Legislatures aiming at the universal adult sufferage in the shortest possible time. Abolition of communal representation as at present existing and all elections to be held on the basis of territorial constituencies. The powers of the Secretary of State for India to be transferred to the All-India Cabinet. Rapid Indianisation of all Services with the provision that no revenue of India may be spent on anv branch of the Defencc Forces in which Indians are ineligible for commissioned rank.

Certain of these provisions are taken almost without amendment from Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill. But I understand that even the few safeguards provided in that interesting effort at formulating a Swarajist India have been ruthlessly exeised from the New Bill, but, perhaps, the most astonishing feature of the new "Charter" is that it contains a provision under which all the Indian States are to be brought under the purview of the proposed Swaraj Constitution.—A. P.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

The bill also contains a provision under which all Indian States are to be brought under the purview of the proposed Swaraj constitution.

The Secretary of this group of the Labour Party has given an assurance that as soon as the amendments suggested from India have been made, the Bill will be introduced in the Commons.

A SWARAJIST'S VIEW.

Interviewed by "The Englishman," a prominent Swarajist says there are provision in it that are impossible immediately even from our point of view, but it is good to find the British members of Parliament taking up the cause in real earnest. The more we demand the more we are likely to get.

Sir P. C. Mitter, leader of the Bengal Liberals, regards this as Labour Party propaganda.—Free Press.

"SHAKE OFF LETHARGY."

CONGRESS SHOULD HEAR EVERY VOICE

MADRAS, July 25.

Tht Ministerial campaign to educate the electorate and explain their position, will commence in the middle of August. The Hon. Dr. Subarayan, Chief Minister, will inaugurate it in Madura.

Mr. George Joseph will preside over the meeting to be addressed by the Minister at Madura. Explaining his association with the Independent Minister, Mr. Georg Joseph told representative of the Free Press of India that he was a Congressman who wanted Congressmen to accept office. At present the Congress was, however, committed to a different policy. He intended to wait until the minority in the Congress converted itself into a majority. But the Coimbatore decision of the Justicites altered that situaution. If the Justicites and Swarajists turned out the Ministry, the Governor would be forced to resume the Transferred Subjects. In that case, all hopes of a Congress Ministry must vanish.

"NO MEANING IN REFUSING."
REFORMS."

The reforms were, no doubt, unsatisfactory, but there was no meaning in refusing them. The Congress Secretary has circularised public men about the constitution. Mr. Joseph asked: Does he not know of the Commonwealth of India Bill and that it has passed the first reading in Parliament? If the whole country was behind the Bill, the matter of Indians achieving freedom would be very near He would then say to the Statutory Commission: "I do not need you." It was not a question of Parliament granting the Reforms. It lay purely with themselves.

"SHAKE OFF LETHARGY."

His prayer would be for the Congress to shake off lethargy. Everybody should enter the Congress and every voice should be heard. In the Madras Congress, he said, there should be but one subject for discussion, and that should be a Bill incorporating their demands.—Free Press.

SWARAJ NOT THROUGH BRITAIN'S GOODWILL.

INDIA AND INDIA ALONE SHOULD ACHIEVE IT.

MADRAS, July 25.

A severe indictment against the present tendencies at disintegration and lethargy in politics was made in a lecture delivered by Bishop Arundale on Swarajya within sight at Kumbkonam, last night.

Bishop Arundale declared that the attainment of Swarajya did not depend upon the good will of Great Britain. It depended upon India and India alone.

Bishop Arundale had little patience with those who blamed the British Government for not conferring liberty on them.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MILL CLOTH

SIGNS OF REVIVAL

MERCHANTS MAKE PARCHASES.

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

After an absence of demand for two months for local mill cloth there are now signs of a revival. As always happens prior to the revival local merchants have been to make purchases in view of good rains throughout the country. They have already purchased about 5000 bales, and are daily making more purchases.

Although, the Mill Agents do not derive large profit at the current rates of cloth, they are obliged to sell, as their stocks have been increasing. Those Mill Agents, however, who are financially strong do not make sales freely in anticipation of the increase in the rates of cloth. On the other hand, the merchants make purchases in those sorts only whose rates are low and which are in stock. Mill Agents demand higher rates for varieties which find a ready sale.

CAUSE OF MERCHANT' CONFIDENCE

One of the reasons for the revival of confidence in the minds of the merchants is the increase in the rates of cotton subsequent to the publication of the preliminary report of the estimated reduction of 12 1|2 per cent. in the acrease of American cotton. Broach cotton which was round about Rs. 350, a week ago is now quoted at about Rs. 370. Mill Agents cannot make any profit at the current rates of cotton and cloth, but almoht all the Mills have purchased cotton in small quantities when rates were lower and hence they make some profit at the current rates of cloth. In dhotis, however, manufactured for the Calcutta market out of Kampla (African) cotton, they make a loss of more than 4 annas per pair as the rate of Kampala cotton is Rs. 565 in Bombay, most of the mills have therefore ceahed manufacturing dhotis out of Kampla cotton. Only those Mills manufacture dhoties out of Kampala cotton. Only those Mills manufacture dhoties out of Kampala cotton which have purchased it when it was quoted from from Rs. 450 to Rs. 475. Several mills sold to local merchants about 2000 bales of long cloth of high and medium quality and the rates increased by about a quarter or half an anna per pound. Thereupon merchants from the consuming centres made enquiries which has increased the rates of long cloth by about 6 annas per piece.—A. P.

PRAYER FOR THOSE IN GOVERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Save us from the sins to which we shall be subtly tempted as the calls of the parties and the cries of interest beat upon this seat of Government.

Save us from thinking about the next election, when we should be thinking about the next generation.

Save us from dealing in personalities when we should be dealing in principles.

Save us from thinking too much about the vote of majorities when we should be thinking about the virtue of measures.

Save us, in crucial hours of debate, from saying the things that will take when we should be saying the things that are true.

Save us from indulging catch-words when we should be searching for facts.

Save us from making party an end itself when we should be making it a means to an end.

Help us to realize that the unborn are part of our constituency, although they have no vote at the polls.

May we have greater reverence for the truth than for the past.

Help us to make party our servant rather than our master.

May we know that it profits us nothing to win elections if we lose our courage.

Help us to be independent alike of of tyrannical majorities and tirading minorities when the truth abides in neither.

May sincerity inspire our motives and science inform our methods.

Help us to serve the crowd without flattering it and believe in it without bowing in its idolatries.

May we come with clear minds, clean hands, and courageous hearts to the sacrament of public service.

May we be worthy of the high calling of Government. Amen.

(Continued from column 6.)

resolution as he thought open voting would put the honesty of the Councillors to a real test.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker thought ballot was the key of success of all democratic institutions.

The question was at this stage put to vote and was lost only 10 members voting for it and 32 against.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

COMMISSIONER'S EXECUTIVE POWERS

TRANSFERENCE TO CORPORATION.

DR. CHOKSEY'S MOTION CARRIED.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained that he had not the slightest intention to be discourtious to the House when he did not apply for leave of absence while going to England.

The House adopted the proposition of Dr. J. N. Choksey to ask for a report from the General Purposes Committee to amend the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the executive powers of the Commissioner.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram brought a resolution to adopt open voting for the Presidential election, but the House threw it away by a large majority.

Consideration was given to a telegram from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta from London to the Secretary, Bombay Municipality viz.,—"Please apply for three months' leave of absence for me on the July Agenda."

Mr. V. N. Chandarvarker moved that the telegram be recorded.

MR. J. M. MEHTA EXONERATED

The President told Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who was present in the meeting that a Councillor had applied for leave on his behalf while he was out of India stating that he had instructions from Mr. Jamnadas to do so. Perhaps that was done, said the President, with the best of intentions and the criticism that had been made against Mr. Jamnadas (to which Mr. Jamnadas had taken exception) was made, not on personal grounds, but on principle that a Councillor who was going away should personally ask for leave from the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas: I entirely agree with the criticism. The telegram shows that I was anxious to ask for permission.

The President: You are absolutely exonerated.

Mr. Jamnadas: Thank you.

TRANSFERENCE OF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Dr. J. N. Choksey then moved to send the following proposition to the General Purposes Committee for report:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that all the executive powers of the Municipal Commissioner at present vested in him under the Municipal Act should be transferred to the Corporation and the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

Dr. Choksey said, perhaps to some members his proposition might appear revolutionary, but he thought the time had come when they should be free from official tutelage. The Commissioner being a Government servant naturally served the Government interests first and those of the Corporation afterwards. He therefore urged that the Corporation should have powers on the lines of the Town Councils of England.

Mr. S. K. Pupala seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF WATER-TAX.

Dr. Choksey then moved:—

'That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation are opinion that henceforth water-tax should be charged at the rate of Re 1 per 1,000 gallons on Gymkhanas, Lawns, Race Course, Cotton and Bleaching Mills and other Mills.'

Dr. Choksey said the Standing Committee had gone out of their way to reduce water-tax on mills from rupee one to annas twelve on one thousand gallons. He thought mills in the city were able to pay the tax of one rupee.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said the mill industry in the city had fallen on evil days and deserved help from the Corporation. The Corporation made a profit of 7 1|2 annas per 1,000 gallons on the water-tax on mills as it cost them only 4 1|2 annas per one thousand gallons.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter till the next budget.

The amendment was carried.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. B. Baman Behram then moved, seconded by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.

"That the system of electing the President of the Corporation by ballot be abolished and that in future he should be elected by means of open voting."

Mr. Baman Behram said outside influence was brought upon the Councillors during presidential elections and he submitted that not only outside influence but even Government officials had made an attempt to interfere in the presidential elections. He therefore urged the House to adopt open voting.

Dr. M. C. Janle thought it better to have open voting.

HONESTY OF CITY-FATHERS.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin supported the

(Continued in column 5.)

WOULD RE-ACT AMRITSAR A MILLION TIMES.

WHAT DYER TOLD A FRIEND

"VICTIM OF POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY"

O'DWYER ON AUTHOR OF JALLIANWALLA.

A Special Cable, to the "Evening News of India" says:—

Sir Michael O'Dwyer paying a tribute to General Dyer said:

"If any man was a victim of political expediency, he was poor Dyer."

He declared that the official reports of the Amritsar affair which General Dyer sent him seemed to stress points unfavourable to General Dyer and hardly any mention seemed to stress points justifying General Dyer's action which Sir Michael O'Dwyer considers justifying General Dyer's action which, in England, would have prevented a rebellion in which thousands of Indians and British would have been killed.

General Dyer was the last man in the world to use force recklessly or until absolutely necessary.

The Jallianwala Bagh affair is copiously illustrated in Bagh meeting newspapers in connection with General Dyer's death.

A Reginaldian in this morning's paper in connection with General Dyer's death, his family, in an interview with the "Daily Telegraph" says that Dyer and his friends agree that the death was the result of the Amritsar affair. He became completely broken-hearted over the events of the Amritsar affair. He never believed that he had to react the Amritsar case a million times, he would always give the same order to fire".

JALLIANWALLA MASSACRE

WHAT THE MINORITY OF HUNTER COMMISSION SAID:

The following extracts are taken from the Minority Report (signed by Pundit Jagat Narayan, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Sultan Ahmed of the Hunter Commission:—

FIRED TO PRODUCE A GREAT MORAL EFFECT: NOT A QUESTION OF MERELY DISPERSING THE CROWD.

In the report he made on the 25th August, 1919, to the General Staff, 16th Division, General Dyer says: "I fired and continued to fire till the crowd dispersed; and I considered that this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand the casualties would have been greater in proportion. 'It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd; but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity." Then in the evidence before us, General Dyer said:—

Q. I think you had an opportunity to make up your mind while you were marching to decide what was the right course. You came to the conclusion that if there really was a meeting, the right thing for you would be to fire upon them straightway?

A. I had made up my mind. I was only wondering whether I should do it or I should not.

Q. No question of having your forces attacked entered into your consideration at all?

A. No. The situation was very, very serious. I had made up my mind that I would do all men to death if they were going to continue the meeting.

* * * * * *

Q. Does it or does it not come to this; you thought that some striking act would be desirable to make people not only in Amritsar but elsewhere to consider their position more correctly?

A. Yes. I had to do something very strong.

Q. You commenced firing the moment you had got your men in position?

A. Yes.

Q. The crowd had begun to go away when you continued firing?

A. Yes.

Q. The crowd were making an effort to go away by some of the entrances at the further end of the Bagh?

A. Yes.

Q. You put your pickets one to the right and one to the left of the entrance. Towards some places the crowd was getting thicker than other places?

A. They did.

Q. From time to time you changed your firing and directed it to places where the crowds were thickest?

A. That is so.

Q. Is that so?

A. Yes.

Q. And for the reasons you have explained to us you had made up your mind to open fire at the crowd for having assembled at all?

A. Quite right.

* * * * *

Q. When you heard of the contemplated meeting at 12-40 you made up your mind that if the meeting was going to be held you would go and fire?

A. When I heard that they were coming and collecting I did not at first believe that they were coming, but if they were coming to defy my authority and really that they were coming, but if they were to meet after all I had done that morning to defy my authority and really coming, I had made up my mind that I would to meet after all I had done that morning, I had made up my mind that I would fire immediately in order to save the military situation. The time had come now fire immediately in order to save the when we should delay no longer. If I had military situation. The time had come now delayed any longer I was liable for court- when we should delay no longer. If I had martial. Supposing the passage was sufficient delayed any longer I was liable for court-to allow the armoured cars to go in, would martial. Supposing the passage was sufficient you have opened fire with the machine to allow the armoured cars to go in, would guns? you have opened fire with the machine-

A. I think, probably, yes. guns?

Q. In that case the casualties would A. I think, probably, yes.

have been very much higher? Q. In that case the casualties would

A. Yes. have been very much higher?

Q. And you did not open fire with the A. Yes.

machine guns simply by the accident of Q. And you did not open fire with the the armoured cars not being able to get machine guns simply by the accident of in? the armoured cars not being able to get

A. I have answered you. I have said if in? I have answered you. I have said if they had been there the probability is that A. they had been there the probability is that I would have opened fire with the machine I would have opened fire with the machine guns. guns straight.

Q. And you would have proceeded with them Q. With the machine guns straight? straight away with the machine guns? A. With the machine guns.

A. With the machine guns. Q. I gather generally from what you put

Q. I gather generally from what you put in your report that your idea in taking in your report that your idea in taking this action was really to strike terror? this action was really to strike terror? That is what you say. It was no longer That is what you say. It was no longer a a question of dispersing the crowd but one question of dispersing the crowd but one of of producing a sufficient moral effect. producing a sufficient moral effect.

A. If they disobeyed my orders it showed A. If they disobeyed my orders it showed that there was complete defiance of law, that there was complete defiance of law, that there was something much more se- that there was something much more serious behind it than I imagined that rious behind it than I imagined that therefore these were rebels, and I must not therefore these were rebels, and I must not treat them with gloves on. They had come treat them with gloves on. They had come to fifth if they defied me, and I was to fifth if they defied me, and I was going to give them a lesson. going to give them a lesson.

Q. I take it that your idea in taking Q. I take it that your idea in taking that action was to strike terror? that action was to strike terror?

A. Call it what you like. I was to A. Call it what you like. I was to punish them. My idea from the mili- punish them. My idea from the military point of view was to make a wide tary point of view was to make a wide impression. impression.

Q. To strike terror not onw in the city Q. To strike terror not onw in the city of Amritsar, but throughout the Punjab? of Amritsar, but throughout the Punjab?

WANTED TO REDUCE THE "MORALE" OF REBELS.

A. Yes, throughout the Punjab. I wanted to reduce their "morale"; the 'morale" of the rebels.

Q. Did you observe that after the firing was opened, there were a number of people who lay on the ground in order to save themselves?

A. Yes.

Q. And your men continued to fire on these people who were lying on the ground?

A. I cannot say that. I think that some were running at the time and I directed them to fire, and sometimes I stopped firing and re-directed the firing on other targets. The firing was controlled.

Q. Did you direct the firing on people who were lying down in order to save themselves?

A. I probably selected another target. There might have been firing on the people who were still lying down though I think there were better targets than that.

KEY TO GENERAL DYER'S UNJUESTIFIABLE ACTION.

The last but one extract supplies the key to the action of General Dyer. He fired on this meeting, and killed about 400 people and wounded about 1,200; because, in his view, they were rebels and he was "going to give them a lesson" and "punish them" and make a wide impression" and "strike terror throughout the Punjab" and he "wanted to reduce the "morale" of the rebels." That was why he began to fire without warning and without calling upon them to disperse. He continued firing even when the people began to run away, and went on firing till his ammunition was nearly exhausted.

INNOCENT PEOPLE AMONG THE CROWD.

Now, because certain people, on the 10th April, had committed certain outrages at Amritsar, to treat the whole population of Amritsar as rebels was unjustifiable; it was still more unjustifiable to fire at the meeting which was not engaged in doing any violence, in order to give them a lesson and to punish them, because they had disobeyed his orders prohibiting meetings. It is clear that there must have been a considerable number of people who were perfectly innocent and who had never in all probability heard of the proclamation. The Punjab Government in their case submitted to us say that large crowds of villagers had collected for the 'Baisakhi' fair; and that "there were a considerable number of peasants present at the Jallianwala Bagh meeting on the 13th; but they were there for other than political reasons." And they say in another part, "It is clear that a considerable number of them (Villagers) did attend as spectators." It is therefore obvious that the crowd on which General Dyer fired comprised people who did not belong to the city of Amritsar at all, and who, therefore, cannot even vicariously be held responsible for the acts of the hooligans on the 10th April. General Dyer said in his evidence as follows:—

Q. On the assumption that there was a crowd of something like 5,000 and more have you any doubt that many of these peoples must have been unaware of your proclamation?

A. It was being we'l issued and news spread very rapidly in places like that under prevailing conditions. At the same time there may have been a good many who had not heard the proclamation.

Q. On the assumption that there was the risk of people being in the crowd who were not aware of the proclamation, did it not occur to you that it was a proper measure to ask the crowd to disperse before you took to actually firing upon them?

A. No: at the time it did not occur to me. I merely felt that my orders had not been obeyed, that martial law was flouted, and that it was my duty to immediately disperse it by rifle fire."

POSSIBLE TO DISPERSE WITHOUT FIRING.

General Dyer also admits that it was quite possible that he could have dispersed them without firing.

Q. What reason had you to suppose that if you had ordered the assembly to leave the Bagh they would not have done so without the necessity of your firing continuing for a length of time?

A. I think it quite possible that I could have dispersed them perhaps even without firing.

Q. You do not adopt that course? A. I would disperse them for some time: then they would all come back and laugh at me, and considered back and laugh at me, and I considered I would be making myself a fool.

Q. Is now admitted that among the 379 dead, now officially recognized 87 were ascertained to be residents of outside villages. The proportion of the outside people in the meeting must have been appreciable as shown by the fact that it attracted the attention of General Dyer even within the extremely short time 10 seconds between his arrival and the opening of fire. He says in his report that the crowd appeared to be a mixed one consisting of city people and outsiders.

GENERAL DYER'S ACTION APPROVED BY GENERAL BEYNON AND SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

It appears that the action of General Dyer was approved by General Beynon and also by Sir Michael O'Dwver. General Beynon on the 14th April sent the following telegram:—"Your action correct. Lieutenant-Governor approves." Sir Michael O'Dwver in his evidence before us, states that General Beynon spoke to him over the telephone about the Jallianwala Bagh incident and said that he fully approved of it and asked him (Sir Michael O'Dwver) if he approved of it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer says that he at first said that it was not for him to criticise his (General Dyer's) action or to approve or disapprove of it. But General Beynon added that the situation in Amritsar had been completely restored. He (General Beynon) said that General Dyer would like to know that if he (Sir Michael O'Dwver) approved of his action. The entry in the War Diary of the 16th Division under date the 14th April is to the following effect: "At a Conference at Government House, General Dyer's report on his action at Amritsar was considered and action taken was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor."

INFORMATION BEFORE SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER WHEN HE APPROVED.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer told us that before General Beynon's telephonic message came on the 14th April, that morning he had got an account of the incident from the Deputy Commissioner which contained the information that General Dyer had fired without warning and had gone on firing for about 5 to 10 minutes and dispersed the crowd inflicting 200 casualties by which Sir Michael says he understood dead casualties. It was with this information before him that Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed his approval of General Dyer's action later in the day.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S POINT OF VIEW WAS AND STILL IS THE SAME AS THAT OF GENERAL DYER.

We must say we are not surprised that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should have expressed such approval, for it appears from his evidence before us that he holds practically identical views with those of General Dyer in this matter. In his view, it did not matter if the people assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh that evening were different people from those who had committed murder and arson on the 10th, the very fact that they had assembled was enough to treat them as people who had committed murder and arson; and he also believes in the effect of General Dyer's action in crushing the alleged rebellion. In the written statement submitted to us he says: "The casualties were large and regrettable but the loss of life was inevitable, when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion assembled to defy authority." The following extract from his 'viva voce' examination is instructive:—

Q. I want to ask you a few questions about the Jallianwala Bagh incident. You say on page 10 "the casualties were large and regrettable but loss of life was inevitable when a truculent mob which had already committed murder and rebellion assembled to defy authority."

A. You have got my 'addendum' to that statement.

Q. Yes. I will deal with that. The view there seems to be as if the crowd that had assembled there had committed murder and rebellion. Is there any evidence that that particular crowd had committed any murder or rebellion?

A. I do not suppose it could be said with reference to any particular crowd, but Amritsar city, as a whole, had committed murder and rebellion.

Q. You treated the whole city to be in rebellion and therefore everybody in the city as taking part in that rebellion. That was your view?

A. The view I took there was that that meeting was held to show their hostility to Government and their sympathy with the people who had committed rebellion and murder.

Q. It may be that those who assembled there that evening may have been different people altogether from those who committed the actual murders and arson and other violent acts?

A. Yes, but they were there to show their sympathy with the people who committed murder and rebellion and their hostility to the Government which was repressing it.

Q. There is no evidence to show that they assembled there for that?

A. I think it may be inferred from the fact that they had assembled there knowing what the conditions in Amritsar had been for the previous three days and knowing that any such meeting had been prohibited.

Q. I am coming to the prohibition. But there is no evidence to show that the assembly there expressed their sympathy with those who had committed murder and arson?

A. I think the fact that they had assembled there was enough; they would not have assembled there without good reason, a critical time like that.

Q. The mere fact that they had assembled justified the conclusion that they had assembled there for the purpose of expressing sympathy?

A. I think after what had happened in Amritsar for three days and takink that the prohibition issued that morning.

Q. I am coming to the prohibition. You say they assembled to express sympathy. There is no evidence at all. You infer it?

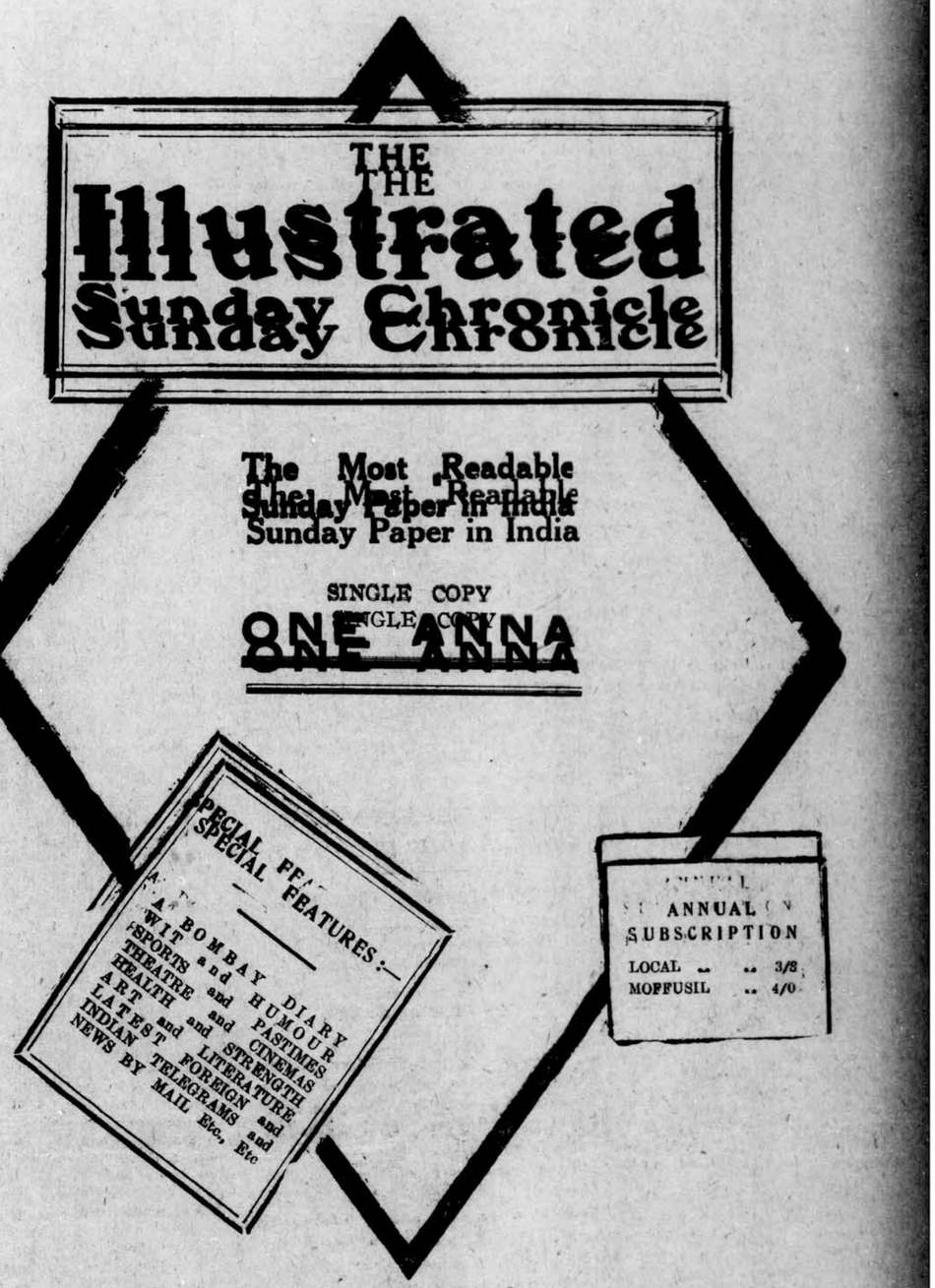
A. Yes, I infer it.

At another place in his written statement, Sir Michael O'Dwyer says:—

"Speaking with perhaps more definite knowledge of the then situation than any one else, I have no hesitation in saying that General Dyer's action was the conclusive factor in crushing the rebellion."

EFFECT OF GENERAL DYER'S ACTION IN THE COUNTRY.

General Dyer wanted by his action at the Jallianwala Bagh to create a "wide impression" and "a great moral effect." We have no doubt that he did succeed in creating a very wide impression and a great moral effect, but of a character quite opposite to the one he intended. The story of this indiscriminate killing of innocent people not engaged in committing any acts of violence but assembled in a meeting, has undoubtedly produced such a deep impression throughout the length and breadth of the country, so prejudicial to the British Government, that it would take a good deal and a long time to rub it out. The action of General Dyer as well as some acts of the martial law administration, to be referred to hereafter, have been compared to the acts of "frightfulness" committed by some of the German military commanders during the war in Belgium and France.



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FALSE HOPES OF CURRENCY SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 8.)

Government was concerned in proceeding with the Bill, and that the whole show was unwittingly given away by Sir Basil allowing himself to be so openly upset?

THE TRICK EXPOSED.

Sir Basil and his friends had intelligence enough to see that by this show of temper they had unwittingly exposed their whole game. This is probably why they took up a less uncompromising attitude when the Committee re-assembled after lunch. The Finance Member then tried to explain away the situation by saying that he was prepared to consider a Bank without share capital provided a satisfactory constitution could be evolved for the Board of Control. The detailed discussion of such a Constitution was advoitly shifted to the Calcutta session, where he no doubt counted on a majority as two or three members were expected to be there who would vote on his side. It has been now reported from Calcutta that there was very serious difference of opinion on this question at the Calcutta meeting. There seems to have been a Scheme of 16 Directors by Pandit Malaviya, of 13 by Sir Basil Blackett, and of 14 by Mr. McWatters, and the Committee seems to have by a majority adopted Malaviyaji's scheme, and once more upset Sir Basil Blackett, so much so that he has threatened to go back on the scheme of a State Bank that seemed to be at least feasible in Bombay, and to push the scheme of a shareholders' Bank for all it was worth, and carry it in the assembly. If he fails there, he proposes to drop the Bill altogether.

WHAT UPSET SIR BASIL?

Now, what was it that so upset Sir Basil once more? It was the election of 3 Directors through the Imperial Legislature, and 3 through the Provincial Legislatures forming themselves into an electorate that did it. Sir Basil has indicated the stongest objection to the Legislatures having any say in it, because he says the Bank must be free from all political influence. Why is he so afraid of the Legislatures? Does he really fear that the Directors so elected will vote away the monies of the Bank to the funds of the Swaraj Party or to Gandhiji's Khadi propaganda? Is he really afraid that they will remit the money to the Soviets in Moscow or China? What is it that he thinks these Directors elected by the Legislatures will do? Let him not vaguely talk of political influence. Let him indicate in so many words what it is that these politicians will do or may do if they are allowed to get into the Bank as Directors. He keeps on talking vaguely because he cannot show anything that these Directors might do that would harm the country. The fact of the matter is that he wants dummies that will in the future Reserve Bank carry out the behests of the Secretary of State through the Finance Member here. He is afraid that men who owe their election to the Legislature will consider themselves responsible to public opinion, and will not allow India's Currency and other resources to be manipulated for the sake of England as they have been in the past. He knows that independent and public-spirited Indians will do their best to conform to Indian public opinion. They will see that India's Gold is not diverted to other shores as it has been in the past. They will see that Currency is not manipulated to help Manchester or Birmingham at the expense of Indian agriculture and Indian industry. But Sir Basil does not want such independent men. His master, the Secretary of State does not want such an independent Bank because then the whole game would be up. They in England want dummies that will blindly carry out their orders. They would not have the Reserve Bank at all except one after their own heart and why? Because, a Reserve Bank after their own heart would have given greater and more irresponsible powers to the Secretary of State, while a Bank with even a few really independent Directors would not only take away such powers as he now had, but may prove a thorn in his side.

DUMMY DIRECTORS.

Nothing shows up their bona fides so much as the present threat to go back to the idea of a Shareholders Bank. If the real difference was as to the proper electorate for Directors, it is open to the Government to push either the Blackett or the McWatters proposals in the Assembly as amendments to the Malaviya scheme, and get it carried while keeping the Bank itself still a State Bank. The ratio controversy clearly showed that with their own pack of nominated and official members, Government can carry almost anything that it has really set its heart on, because Government alone has it in its power to endow a school or an hospital, create a knight or a C.I.E. A Das or a Nehru or even Gandhiji cannot do that, and with human nature as it is, it is not surprising that Government should be able to get over to their side 20 or 25 votes from among even the elected members. Why does Sir Basil want to go back on the State Bank Scheme? Why does he not now fight for a Directorate alone? The fact of the matter seems to be that if votes have to be canvassed, and a majority secured in the Assembly, why not go for the whole hog? Why not try and get back the shareholders' Bank which will be the best means of installing dummy directors? Even the Blackett or the McWatters scheme has the danger of at least a few independent men getting in through part of the electorates. Better throw that out altogether, and get a shareholders' Bank, in which the Directorate could be entirely after Government's own heart. This is what the threat at Calcutta means, and we think it our duty to warn our Legislators of the dangers of accepting a shareholders' Bank, and thereby giving India bound hand and foot into the hands of this new tool of the Secretary of State in economic slavery from which, once enslaved, it will be most difficult to make our escape, as financial chains are the most powerful chains that can enslave any country, and will be most difficult to break through.

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WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 26TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you are born in this world to do some very sensational things. In fact your name will appear in the press hundreds of times, each time your exploits are flashed to the four corners of the world. This earth will not lend you support or roof even for a few days after you have come out as the "King's guest" from Umerkhady or Yerrowda, neither "vice versa" will you let the poor people rest at peace on the high roads or in their hovels. You do not believe in British Raj or Yankee Raj or the Ram Raj but in the Knife, Pistol and Danda Raj, akin to the well-known "Pathan Raj", and in the Raj of Dice and Cards. You belong to the exalted Order of K. S. A. A. (knife, stick, arms and ammunition) and claim Mir Khans and Babu Chasmawalas, "ad hoc genus omne", as your friends and colleagues. Nature has given you some distinctive features which could be marked even from a distance. She has bestowed on you a big hump like an Arab dromedary. Some of the joints (bends) of your anatomy are also peculiar. Varying the good old proverb, it can well be said in your case: "There's a destiny that shapes your bends rave and rue them as you may". The "Danda Fauj has nicknamed you "Khoondina", and when you give the Fauj trouble they curse you every time that they have to run after you, as per order (though, in reality it is you who run after them, and the fauj in opposite direction, knowing full well that you are a crack shot). The press, whether gutter or Jingo, is very glad to hear of your exploits and splash them with who epage headings. Your sport is the death gamble, and whoever dares to oppose you, as a rule soon finds himself opposite, that is, face to face with his fathers in a better world. Like other notorious criminals you also have great regard for the "weaker vessels" which or whom you neither break nor even touch. At times when your stars are in the ascendant and you are no longer a State guest, you will be lost from the public gaze and in some remote quarters pose and pass yourself as a merchant prince.

"SEDITION" IN INDIA.

MR. B. C. PAL'S SCATHING EXPOSURE OF SEC. 124 A.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal writes in "Forward":—

I think even Edmund Burke never said anything better and truer in politics than when he declared that "A Nation cannot be guilty of sedition." Burke's countrymen, charged with the administration of this great continent, would do well to remember this dictum whenever they stand face to face with what their law and their courts punish as sedition.

We have heard it for the last thirty years, ever since the Indian law of sedition was amended by the Government of Lord Elgin in 1897-98, that the object of that amendment was to bring it into line with the English Law on the subject. It is not for laymen to say whether there was really any honest need for bringing our sedition section "into line" with the English law of sedition. We have never cared to study this question from the lawyer's point of view. Browning honoured the Grammarian by writing on his funeral. It is a great pity that neither he not anybody else has tried to render the same honour to the lawyer. As in religion, so also in law, the letter killeth, and the murderer is the hidebound and unimaginative priest in the one case and the code-and-case-bound lawyer, in the other. Yet we cannot do either without religion or without law. But these legal murders are far more numerous in this country than perhaps anywhere else in modern civilisation. The administration of the Indian Law of Sedition is a most glaring illustration of it.

The old section was amended to bring it into line with the English Law. But immediately following this amendment we had an interpretation from one of His Majesty's Indian Judges which whether it did or did not bring our law into line with the English law, created a new engine of lawful persecution of the Indian publicist that would not be tolerated for a single moment in the British Isles. Disaffection was defined as "want of affection." This interpretation practically holds the Indian jurist down even to this day.

This interpretation really condemned the entire politically conscious section of the Indian community to either overt or covert seditionist. For what, indeed, is there in the existing state of things in Indian State-Constitution or Indian methods of Administration that can be reasonably expected to quicken the "affection" of His Majesty's Indian subjects towards his Government in India? Those who are charged with the administration of Indian affairs in the name of His Majesty have little or nothing in common with those over whom they have been set to rule. Alien by race, different in culture and civilisation, without any common traditions or history to which both parties render allegiance, what is there in the present British rulers of India which can attract the "affection" of the people to these strangers within their gate. There are nationalities in India, the Mahrattas and the Sikhs for instance among the Hindus, and practically the entire body of politically conscious Moslems, from whom the British took the hegemony of the Indian continent and who have been deprived of their power and prospects through the sudden advent of the British among them. It is not in human nature for the deprived to cherish any honest affection for those who are responsible for their deprivation. They may, and really do, loyally accept the present British authority over them partly through fear and partly from the conviction that this alien authority is ordained to deliver their country from the domination of mediaeval ideas and institutions and lead it on to a front place in modern life and history. But it is not in human nature to feel, much less cherish, any "affection" for an alien Government established more or less by physical force over them. It was an open outrage upon common human nature, to demand "affection" from the Indian people for their alien political masters. It is a great pity that we have not had a single Judge. Indian or British in any of our High Courts, who felt the enormity of the Strachey definition of "disaffection" and who cared to correct it by putting a reasonable and psychologically correct meaning to this term.

DEFECTS IN ADMINISTRATION.

But apart from these textual considerations, the Indian Law of Sedition may be practically the same as the British Law: but what about its administration? In the first place, in England the publicist charged with this offence, is tried by a jury of his own fellow-citizens. Whatever may be the law, this trial by a jury of their own people offers ample protection to persons charged with seditious libel in the British Isles. Here we have no such protection. We are here at the absolute mercy of a First Class Magistrate, who being practically a part of the Government himself, more or less becomes both judge and complainant. It is notorious that at one time the unwritten law, in this Province in any case, was "no conviction, no promotion." Under these circumstances, few magistrates can be expected to muster sufficient courage to ignore the unspoken wishes of the Executive Government in delivering their verdict in these sedition trials in which this very Executive which controls their promotion and prospects in the service is the complainant.

Prosecution for sedition is and can be started, by the Government alone. And this reservation means that these prosecutions should be launched only when "reasons of State" demand them. A prosecution for seditious libel assumes thus a peculiar character and stands differentiated from cases of other crimes, however heinous these may be. They are all political cases. And magistrates and judges who have to try these political cases, are after all only human, and they cannot help being influenced by the spirit of the Executive Government however, unconsciously it may be on which they have to depend for their prospects in their service-life. The vicious combination of the executive and judicial functions in our magistrates increases the possibility of this danger to the administration of justice in all cases started by the Government. The magistrates themselves are as much moral victims of this combination as those who stand their trial before them. Unless this is changed and trial by jury introduced in all criminal prosecutions started by order of the Executive Government the administration of the law of sedition among us will not and can never stand above unfriendly estimates or criticisms of the Indian public.

We are told over by the highest judiciaries in the country that there is no longer any doubt regarding the meaning of the section if the Indian Penal Code which defines the law of sedition. Repeated interpretations of the law by the various Indian High Courts have placed it above all doubt now. And what is seditious and what is not can now be easily decided in the light of these decisions. Those who have any experience of British courts in regard to this matter must, however, join issue with all respect with this 'obiter' dicta of our High Courts. I speak here from direct personal experience. Some years ago, when the Bombay High Court convicted the local agent of my London publication, "Swaraj" for sedition and directed the confiscation of the paper in this country, British journalists of great experience had this case brought to their notice. My esteemed friend, the late lamented W. T. Stead, not only considered the offending article himself with great care but even consulted the late Lord Morley, at that time the Secretary of State for India; and I had it from Mr. Stead that Lord Morley himself, like Mr. Stead, saw no sedition in that article. Now, here we had a high authority like Lord Morley who found no offence in the article for which my Bombay agent was sent to two months' imprisonment by a Bombay magistrate and had his conviction and sentence confirmed upon appeal by the Bombay High Court! And this illustrates the very wide difference that exists in the spirit of the administration of the law of sedition as between India and England. Why in the face of these facts talk of the law being the same in both the countries? It is really adding insult to injury. If our Honourable Judges believe that the law of sedition is the same in India as it is in England, one would think that it becomes their distinct duty to see to it that it is administered equally in the same spirit here as it is done in England. But they know and we need not be told, that India is not England. Yes. Why then cite English authority to support an un-English spirit of administration?

Lastly, what have the Government gained by these prosecutions of Indian publicists for sedition? By this time they should have realised the utter futility of these to control seditious writing or seditious movements in the country. Some times under very special circumstances the Government may have to risk even this futility. But those are very rare. The ordinary prosecutions for sedition create more sedition in the minds of the people than they help to cure this evil. One expected that the history of the last thirty years of the administration of this law would have convinced the authorities of the suicidal uselessness of these prosecutions. But irresponsible executive authorities all the world over never learn anything until it is too late. This is the tragedy of our situation.

IN IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

was so solicitous for the interests of cotton-growers and the pretext that would be put forward on behalf of the interests of growers was untenable. The speaker was inclined to look with suspicion upon every legislation that interfered with the rights of parties. The question of buying and selling was a question of contractual dealing between the two parties. It was common in India to interfere with the smallest details of life.

The Minister for Local self-Government tried to reply to the criticism. The Bill, he said, was only an enabling measure. In no way, it interfered with the liberty of citizens. The Bill was intended for watching the interests of the poor cultivators. It, moreover, sought to do away with the middleman, who had become a great hindrance in the path of growers.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik held that the Bill was sought to be introduced with the sole intention of regulating so many markets that were already in existence in Khandesh and in other places.

Mr. Ginwala opposed the Bill. He had a very peculiar argument to advance. The more facilities were given to cultivators, the speaker argued, the more would they grow cotton and thereby neglect the cultivation of foodstuffs, vegetables and many other things necessary for life.

Khan Saheb Mansuri also opposed the Bill. Government, he said, were professing to become the saviours of poor cultivators, but really speaking they were indirectly assisting the rich classes.

Mr. Rajmal, in a vigorous Hindi speech attacked the purpose of the Bill. He replied to the arguments advanced by Rao Saheb Patil in support of the Bill.

IN THE HANDS OF MERCHANTS

Mr. Pataskar of East Khandesh, in opposing the Bill described the cotton conditions of his own district. The cultivators there, he said, were very poor and what the required was finance and not better marketing conditions. If the Bill were passed the agriculturists would be in the hands of the combination of merchants. Their lot would not be in any way better.

After tea recess Mr. Alan Dugaid representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, supported the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Asavale of Bombay wanted to know from the Minister-in-charge of the Bill how the Bill was going to advance the interests of poor growers.

IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman launched a very spirited attack against the Bill. He had received, he said, several messages from various districts appealing to him to oppose the measure. He had come to the conclusion that the Bill, as it stood, ought to be thrown out. They had got to consider the very source of the Bill. It had come from the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee. Whose interests really did the bill seek to safeguard? he asked. The Cotton Committee had made no secret of its position. The initiative of the measure had come from the Board of Trade of England. That Board wanted to advance the Imperial Interests. The Government of India also believed that their interests coincided with the interests of England. Mr. Nariman pointed out that in respect of cotton the interests of India were clashing with the interests of England. He asked the House whether they were going to trust the foreign Government which was coming forward with a pretext to save the Indian growers, but which was indirectly supporting the Imperial interests.

It would be an unpardonable mistake, Mr. Nariman added, on the part of the House to pass a legislation of that nature. The speaker further questioned as to what district in the Presidency had asked a measure of that kind. He assured the House that no district wanted it. Under the Bill the poor agriculturists would be put in a more straitened condition.

NOT IN FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee, supporting the first reading of the Bill, said that the Bill had been represented to him as a measure which was brought forward with a view to advance foreign interests. He did not see in the Bill anything of that kind. Coming to Berar, the speaker informed the House that Berar had grown into a great cotton centre owing to the marketing system that was prevailent in that province. There, the growers themselves had chosen to have their own regulated market. In the speaker's opinion the liberty of citizens was not at all curtailed under the Bill. He argued that the blemishes of the Bill would be removed, when the Bill was referred to the Seect Committee. Certainly, the Bill was a permissive measure.

Mr. W. Ellis Jones also supported the first reading of the Bill.

At this stage of the discussion, Mr. Nariman asked the Minister, if the latter would give an undertaking to the House that he would allow in the Select Committee and at the second reading the amendments calling for the removal of Government control on the Cotton Committees. The Minister-in-charge of the Bill assured the House that he would allow amendments of any kind, at a later stage.

Mr. Noor Mohamad supported the Bill. The statement, he said, made by certain members that Sind did not want the Bill was not altogether correct. Karachi might not want it, but the rest of Sind certainly was not against it.

WHAT SIND ZAMINDARS SAY.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram opposed the Bill. Forty per cent of his voters he said were Zamindar and they were the persons who were interested in buying cotton. Those Zamindars had suggested to the speaker that the Bill was not in their interests. At this stage the closure was moved and accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan replied to the arguments advanced by the Opposition. He again reiterated that the present Bill was a considerable improvement upon the Berar Bill. The first reading of the Bill was put to vote and decared carried.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Minister for Excise then moved that the Bill be Referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members: Messrs. Khuhro Noor Mohamed, Jairamdas Doulatram, Ellis Duguid, Rao Bahadur Naik, Rao Saheb Desai, Messrs. Amin, Vamanrao Mukadam, Laiji Naranji, Jones, Log, Pataskar, Rao Saheb Patil, Mr. Asavale, Rao Bahadur Kambli, the Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Naval and the Minister for Excise. Eight members to form a quorum and the Committee to report in two months.

The motion was carried.

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

The Minister for Education then moved the Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay. The statement of Objects and Reasons says that the University of Bombay was founded seventy years ago in 1859, as a purely examining body. The scope of the University was extended by the Act of 1904, whereby it obtained control over the affiliated colleges and also received authority to appoint teachers of its own. A Committee to consider the question of University reform was appointed in 1924. The Committee submitted its report in the following year. Its recommendations were considered by the Senate and by other educational institutions. The present Bill has been drafted to give effect to such of the proposals of the Committee as require legislation. The leading feature of the Bill is that the constitution is altered so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bring it into closer association with the public, and with the industrial, commercial, and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education, and to undertake post-graduate course on a larger scale. It is proposed to continue the Senate as a supreme governing body and to give it greater independence. Speaking on the Bill the Minister said that there had been a feeling in the Presidency that the present constitution of the University of Bombay needed reform. Under the new Bill the Senate would be a part of the democratic body and would contain a strong educational element.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

COAL FOR LLOYD BARRAGE

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) asked Government to state:—

(a) the quantity of coal purchased for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction annually since this work was taken in hand; (b) with whom were the orders for this coal placed; (c) whether it is a fact that tenders were invited on F. O. R. Karachi basis; (d) if so, what were the reasons which actuated the Government to do so; (e) whether it is a fact that Sukkur is nearer the field of operations for this coal than Karachi and also that Railway freight for coal to Sukkur is cheaper than to Karachi; (f) whether they have received any representations from the trade on these questions; (g) if so, what is the view of the principal Indian commercial bodies concerned; (h) whether they propose to change their policy in the light of these representations or not; if not, why not?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir's reply was as follows: (a) 1924-25 22,000 tons, 1925-26 35,000 tons, and 1926-27 400,000 tons; (b) 1924-25—Messrs. Cowasji and Sons, Karachi, 1925-26 Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Karachi, 1926-27—Messrs. Cowasji and Sons, Karachi. (c) Yes. (d) The reasons for accepting tenders on F. O. R. Karachi basis have been explained in the Press Note No. 6, 194, dated 19th October 1925, by (the Director of Information and Government letter No 488-I. W., dated 11th August 1925, to the Secretary to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, copies of which are placed on the Council table.

(e) Not in all cases. In the case of Uderolal, Palejani and Allahano Sand, Karachi is both cheaper and nearer.

(f) and (g) Yes, copies of Government letters Nos. 488-I.W., dated 8th July 1925, 11th August 1925 and 15th May 1926, in which the views of the principal commercial bodies who represented in the matter have been summarised, are placed on the Council table.

(h) A tentative arrangement has been made with the contractors for the current year for a supply of coal direct from the collieries to various stations subject to the proviso that they will maintain sufficient stock at Karachi to meet any emergent demand and the result of this arrangement is being carefully watched. The recent strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under which supplies from pit's mouth were temporarily suspended indicates that it may entail grave risks of stoppage of works to place the whole contract for supplies F. O. R. collieries. As stated above, the result of the alternative arrangement of supplies direct from the collieries is being carefully watched, and if it is found both satisfactory and economical, the question of altering the basis of deliveries for future tenders will be considered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

The following are the approximate figures of subscriptions to the Government of India 4 per cent 1934-37 Loan in cash and in the form of 1927 and 1928 Bonds up to date:—

Cash Rs. 5,90,00,000; 1927 Bonds Rs. 7,04,00,000; 1928 Bonds Rs. 3,31,00,000; Making a Total of Rs. 16,25,00,000.

APPEAL TO THE HINDUS.

(BY MAULVI ABDUL MAJID.)

In the course of an article in "Sach", Lucknow, Maulvi Abdul Majid, the well-known author of "Psychology-Leadership" writes:—

"I admit that an Abdur Rashid was born in our community. But whatever that fool has done, has not been praised by any one. No section of Mussalmans has ever liked his action. The Khilafat Committee, the Tanzim Associations, the Ulema, the newspapers have all expressed their abomination and disgust at his action. But, O my Hindu friends, how many of you have acted similarly towards your own Kali Charan Sharma, Rajpal and Gayan Chand?

"After all, why are these attacks being made and against whom? They are being made against the Rishi who taught that caste, community, and clanship were quite useless and that the door of salvation was open to all those who believed in personal effort; who taught that all, whether an Arab or an Indian, could enter the Kingdom of God, who taught that there was no country where God's Teachers had not appeared from time to time and there was no nation to whom God had not sent His warners. And in this way any insult offered to any Indian Rishi is just like an insult offered to the Prophet himself. And so whatever the editor of "Vartman" and the author of "Vichitr Jiwan" are saying, is that the reward of these teachings.

"O, my countrymen, if your past were without any treasure of its own, we would have accepted that fact as an excuse. But you are possessors of a magnificent past, such as can be envied by other nations even to-day. You possess books written in chaste style and which are of the highest order. You are the masters of imperishable traditions concerning your ancestors. The blood of nobility and gentlemanliness is running in your veins. You are the custodians of the secrets and the mystic practices of the Rishis as well as of their wisdom. India possessed heroines of the type of Sita and heroes of the calibre of Ram Chandra and Krishna. Yudestar, Bishman, Arjun Bhim, Budha, Shankaracharya, Kumad and Patanjal are ornaments to your history. The very atmosphere of this country is full of the spiritual hymns of the Vedas and the sweet chantings of the Gita. Why is it then that with all this treasure of knowledge to your credit, it is you who are in the front line in order to deprecate the work and value of the Pearl of Creation?

"It may be said in reply that some Muslim newspapers and speakers humiliate the Hindus and offer insults to their chaste women. But, I want to know from you, in the name of the One whose praises have been sung in all the languages, whether there is any reasonableness in such a reply. If any newspaper uses abusive language then he alone is responsible for it. If Abdur Rashid has murdered a leading Hindu, then Abdur Rashid alone should pay the penalty for it, or should the entire community be made to suffer its consequences?

"But why should attacks be made against him who has declared it to be sin to injure animals even? In his whole life, you will not come across a single flaw. Even the greatest of his enemies has borne testimony to his selflessness and chaste life. His honesty and truthfulness have been acknowledged even by his enemies. The title of "Amin" was conferred upon him not by his followers but by those who were not of his kith and kin. He patiently bore the excesses of his enemies for a great number of years and when ultimately he conquered them, he completely forgave them their sins. He never wished ill of his enemies even under the greatest provocation. He maintained social relations even with those who did not believe in him. He visited his enemies during their illness. He respected their funerals. He entertained them generously. He made them stay in the mosque. He was the very embodiment of mercy and love. He never allowed any sort of touchability to enter his religion. He opened the doors of his places of worship for the non-Muslims as well. But O ye who are giving shelter to those who have used evil words about such a holy person, just ponder for a time and then you will realise that you are doing a great injustice to your own conscience as well as your sentiments of nobility.

"Who has taught this lesson that there is not a single nation or a country to which a Warner from God has not been sent? Who has taught that offering an insult to any other prophet tantamounts to offering an insult to his very person? Who has taught the protection of other nation's places of worship as necessary as the protection of mosques themselves? Who has taught to respect pledges, agreements, honour, property, chastity and life of others? Who has taught that it is as necessary to believe in the prophets that appeared in Syria, Paltstine, Egypt as to believe in those who have appeared in India? Whose followers have looked upon Ram Chandraji and Krishnaji as prophets of God? Whose eminent followers have noticed rays of prophethood in the holy land of Muttra? Who has taught not to abuse the religious leaders of other communities? When you ridicule the man who has lived such a life, then you in fact ridicule your own greatness in the past.

"If to-day we honour the religious teachers of the Hindus, it is not with the purpose of bringing them under any obligation whatsoever. We do it in dut obedience to the commandments of that very Master whom some dark-hearted persons are humiliating to-day.

"Islam does not say that any religion is false. Islam has not come to destroy; it has come to build and construct; it has come to affirm and not to contradict. It exhorts the Jews to believe in the true teachings of Moses; it calls upon the Christians to believe in real Christ; it asks the Hindus to go back to the teachings which God had given them in days of yore. Islam verifies the truth of every religion. A person cannot be called a Musalman unless he believes in the Priphets that have come before the Prophet. Islam has come to purify every religion and to point out the way to the original source when everything was in its pristine glory. Islam is thus a well-wisher of every creed.

"Pleast remember that our alliance with you is based on our love for Islam. If we treat you with toleration, we do so because our Master has commanded us to do likewise. If we want to be friends with you, it is because our Prophet has denounced mischief and disorders. If we regard you as our brothers, it is because our Prophet has commanded us to treat our neighbours with consideration. We added our voice to yours in the demand for Swaraj. We worked together for the Congress; we honoured Gandhiji just after your fashion. All this is because we know that it is in consonance with our Prophet's teachings. In our love for the country, in our love for the Indian nation and the motherland, we are not in any way lagging behind you. The difference lies in this fact only that we treat all this as next to our love for the Prophet. The head of the Mussalman can bend before Allah alone and God's commandments can reach us only though a Prophet. Please considtr very well the very foundations on which our attitude is based, and please do not make haste in turning your friends into your enemies by striking at this our very chord of life."

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to put the following to the notice of the public. A few days back I visited the above Institute and being thirsty asked for water. I was taken to a 'matka,' an ordinary earthenware vessel, covered by a wooden disc with the words "For All" on it. I inquired whether the water was filtered or not. I was told that it was taken direct from the tap over wash-basins. I wonder why the authorities take even that much trouble of outward show. This water is supplied direct to the students and the professors alike. Once a fish was taken out from the drinking vessel, which is preserved and which was shown to me. You can realize, Sir, what risk the students are undergoing, especially when epidemics like cholera, threaten and break-out in the city. The College boasts of possessing a Sanitary Department and a well-equipped Chemistry Laboratory. The joke of the whole affair is, therefore, that the College where sanitation and filteration are taught to the students, supplies dirty water to the students. Students who work in the College for about seven hours, naturally get thirsty and take with the greatest reluctance, impure water from the same tumbler. There are about 60 students on an average in each department, who use the same tumbler without washing, because each 'matka' contains about four gallons of water. They are likely, therefore, to contract many infectious diseases, through sheer negligence on the part of the authorities.

Apart from the danger to which about 600 students are exposed every day, this negligence raises two very important questions which I should like the authorities to explain. Firstly, do the members of the Board ever care to look round the College and get information about the students' grievances? If the members are not sufficiently alive to this work, why do they not hand it over to the University, which has been making so many decent offers? Do the members of the Board realize their responsibilities to the public?

Secondly, by what means are the students to communicate their grievances? If the Board cannot reach the students, what arrangements are made for the students to reach the Board? For instance, I was told that the students had written to the Board about this matter through the Principal, but nothing was done. I don't know how far that is true, but if it is true, the matter deserves serious attention by the Board. I was also told that there is a very nice big tank for filtering water, but no use is made of it. The public would like to know if it is true and, if so, why?

It is high time the public should take interest in this Institute, shoved in a corner at Matunga, where students from all parts of India come. Many students live in the Hostel, taking the same unfiltered water for all purposes.

I hope the authorities will care to investigate this grievance.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, July 18.

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AN ELECTOR AND HIS EQUIPMENTS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

matters easily. They chose right men and supported right measures.

WANTED POWER OF THINKING.

It is then, this power of thinking and judging rightly that makes you fit for good citizenship rather than the three R's. The main virtues that are required in a good and competent citizen are those of public spirit and sound judgment. The country squires who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta, the simple rusties who opposed the measures of the despotic Stuarts and the robust patriots like Penn and Hampden were probably no better than many of our rural folk, so far as their power to read and write went. But they were all men of intrepid public spirit and sound common sense. The main question that always confronts a voter is: In whose favour shall I cast my vote and what measures shall I support? In such a case, unless the elector acquires a habit of right thinking and right judging, he will always be running into the trap laid for him by so many narrow-minded, selfish vote-catchers. This will no doubt, demand a certain amount of self-sacrifice and honesty as well, because the voter will have to yield to the considerations of efficiency and public integrity of the candidates rather than to the considerations of caste or creed.

But when all this is said, the question still remains as to how to attain to that right thinking and sound judgment which are so essential in a judicious voter? The only answer to this question can be this, that we can acquire those precious virtues only by practising Civic and Representative Institutions. Without practic no amount of theoretical knowledge will give us that sense of civic and political responsibility which is the foundation of Representative Government. As Lord Bryce says "attainments in learning and science do little to make men wise in politics". The wise maxim that "practice makes a man perfect" holds good in this department of our life just as it holds good in others. So we naturally arrive at the conclusion that the only guarantee for the success of Responsible Government in India is the grant of Responsible Government itself. Unless we practise it for years, we cannot learn what are our functions and how we can perform them successfully. To quote Lord Bryce again—"The habit of Local Self-Government is the best training for democratic government in a nation. Practice is needed to vivify knowledge."

POLITICS AND STUDENTS.

From what I have said above, far be it from me to suggest that I am against the introduction of compulsry and universal primary education. On the contrary, I ask for it forthwith. My only point is that we must not over-estimate the value of reading and writing for the purposes of politics, for illiteracy is not inconsisten with self-government. I suggest therefore that efforts must be made to inculcate civic and political sense in our youth even when at schools and colleges. We need not fear that this step will lead to disastrous results if only we take care to do it systematically as a menal preparation and discipline. This experiment is actually being tried in many countries at the present time with all success. For instance, in Switzerland, America, France and to a certain extent in Great Britain Civic, Politics and Economics are taught in schools and colleges. There is no reason why we only of all God's children on earth should be frightened of such an innovation. Logic also can profitably taught to students of at least the higher classes in the High Schools and all students in Colleges. A store of knowledge is useless without right thinking and right judgment. If these subjects are taught through the medium of vernaculars they can easily be understood by an average Indian youth. A theoretical knowledge of this sort, coupled with the practice of representative institutions alone will make our younger generation of to-day good citizens of to-morrow, able to bear the responsibilities of a free and democratic government.

WHERE IS THAT "HALF A LOAF"

DEMAND FOR A WHARF AT URAN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the visit paid to Uran by the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member with the Government of Bombay, on the 17th November 1926, with a view to ascertain for himself the legitimacy of the demand made by the Uranites for a wharf and the assurance given by him on the occasion, I have, as the President of the Uran Wharf Committee, addressed the following letter to him, which please be so good as to publish in your paper. I think every fair-minded man will agree with me that it is little short of a public scandal that a Government that derived probably a revenue of a hundred crores of rupees, within the last fifty years, from the owners of liquor distilleries and salt pans, have not yet thought it their duty to furnish to the citizens of the town transport facilities in the shape of a wharf at the expense of two or three lacs of rupees. None but an alien Government could be so callous.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, July 18.

To the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu,
Revenue Member,
Government of Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir,

The Uran Wharf Committee, of which I have the honour to be the President, regrets that nothing has yet been done by Government in the matter of a wharf at Uran, about which you were good enough to give an assurance to the Uranites, during your visit to the town on the 17th November, 1926, that the solution of the problem would be "in the direction of a wharf which will not admit of large steamers, but will enable small steamers to land passengere directly on the pier" coupled with the sage advice to the Uranites that "half a loaf is better than the bread." As more than eight months have passed away since the above assurance was given and nothing has been yet done in the direction indicated, the Committee hopes that you will be pleased to expedite the matter.

Hoping to be excused the trouble.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL,
(President of the Uran Wharf Committee).

BLOOD MONEY CLAIMS.

HUGE SUMS BASED ON SO-CALLED RIGHTS.

MARRIAGE GIFTS.

Emergency legislation passed when Germany became a Republic, to debar members of former ruling houses—princes, princelings and other privileged personalities of the old regime—from bringing claims against the States from whose rulership they were deposed, expires nn mail week.

This legislation, to remain in force, requires a tow-thirds majority of the Reichstag, and as the Nationalists are for the princes and against the taxpayers, it is probable that the extension will be defeated, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

In this event several of the German States will be faced with demands for sums, not merely enormous in themselves, but based on "rights" of the most grotesque character. Here is one example.

The princely house of Hesse demands a yearly income of over £30,000 as a commutation for the annexation by Prussia in 866 of the Hessian privy purse.

HIRE OF MERCENARIES.

The origin of this privy purse was nothing less—or more—than the socalled "blood money" which England paid to the house of Hesse for the hire of mercenaries to serve against America in the War of Independence.

Far more grotesque, however, are several claims based on mediaeval privileges that is to say, going back to the days of serfdom.

For instance, any girl wishing to marry a man who was not one of her overlord's "subjects" had to pay for the privilege.

Another "right" on which claims are based is that under which the "subjects" of the lords of the manors had to contribute in kind to the matriage dowries of the latters' sons and daughters, the compulsory gift usually taking the form of poultry or grain.

Unless the legislation which debars their claim is renewed by the Reichstag, they will probably succeed, having regard to the millions that are being paid to the ex-Kaiser under his settlement with the Prussian State.

LINDBERGH DECIDES HIS FUTURE.

HEAD OF BIG PASSENGER AIRWAYS COMPANY.

Colonel Lindbergh has finally decided on his future. Sweeping aside hundreds of cinema, advertising and other tempting offers, he has decided to join with officials of the National Air Transport Company, his Atlantic flight backers, and two other prominent men in America in forming a nation-wide passenger carrying air transport line, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle".

His position is not yet known, but it is presumed he will be president and that the new company will bear his name.

The announcement followed conferences with Government officials in Washington, at which he was advised how best to capitalise the great interest in aeronautics resulting from his flight for the benefit of the United States.

Colonel Lindbergh has accepted an official invitation from Mr. Kellogg to fly to Ottawa on July 2 to take part in the celebrations of Canada's Golden Jubilee.

Though rebuffed by Colonel Lindbergh, scores of enterprising gentlemen are trying to take advantage of the new interest he has given to air travel. Dozens announce plans for air lines all over the United States, and even to Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba.

The most interesting of these is the announcement by Mr. Charles V. Bob of a £10,000,000 rival company through the merger of the "largest" of 47 manufacturers of airplanes, engines, &c., in America with the support "of a score of private bankers" for an air service throughout America.

He claims to have the moral support of the Government, but has not stated what the other interests are in this huge project.

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PROPORTIONAL REPRFSENTATION.

ITS APPLICATION IN IRELAND.

THE ELECTION AND THE FUTURE.

The following are extracts from an address delivered by Mr. John Humphreys, Secretary, Proportional Representation Society, in London in mail week upon the recent application of proportional representation for the third time in the election of the Irish Dail.

In 1911 Lord Courtney sent a letter to Mr. Thomas Sexton suggesting the inclusion of P. R. in the Home Rule Bill. Lord Courtney's proposal was well received but was regarded by many as impracticable. The third general election under P. R. has now taken place. There was an unusually heavy poll; the spoiled papers were few—for example, in Dublin City North, less than one pe rcent; the elections were conducted with the utmost good order and good humour. The practicability of P.R. has been again completely demonstrated.

The political consequences have been equally striking. During the reign of terror in 1922, P. R enabled the Irish people to escape from the bondage of the 'pact', to reveal their wishes for or against the Treaty, and to provide themselves with a government; in 1927 it has revealed the steadiness of the Irish people in respect of the Treaty and their desire to adhere to a parliamentary regime. P.R. by substituting reason for passion has made for peace.

COMPLETENESS OF REPRESENTATION.

The completeness of the representation is remarkable. Dublin County returns eight members; the following table shows what a large proportion of votes cast became effective.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

Votes for Elected Members.	
O'Higgins (Government)	7788
Cooper (Independent)	7788
Belton (De Valera)	7788
Fitzerland (Governmen)	7788
Good (Independent)	7788
Johnson (Labour)	7788
Mac Entee (De Valera)	9370
O'Connor (Government)	6505
Non-effetive Votes.	62603
Curran (Labour (runner-up)	4505
Non-transferable votes	2982
	7487

No less than 62,603 out of a total of 70,090 votes, or nearly 90 per cent. became effective. Moreover, the 'runner-up' was a Labour candidate, many of whose supporters had given a choice for Mr. Johnson, the elected Labour member. Nearly every elector was conscious that he had secured some share of the representation.

FAIRNESS OF REPRESENTATION.

A comparison of the total votes cast throughout Ireland with the seats won shows that the composition of the Dail is closely representative of public opinion. The figures are:—

THE IRISH FREE STATE ELECTIONS, 1927.

Parties.	Votes.	Seats in proportion to votes	Proportion votes
Government	314,284	46	42
De Valera	299,626	44	40
Labour	143,987	22	19
Independents	139,679	14	19
Farmers	109,114	11	14
National League	84,048	8	11
Sinn Fein	41,436	5	5
Ind. Republican	9,215	2	1
Clann, Eireann	5,567	0	1
Totals ..	1,147,356	152	152

The Government polled 15,000 more votss than the De Valera party and secured two more seats; Labour polled roughly one half of the votes of the De Valera party and secured one half as many seats. Each of the three largest parties secured three or four seats more than their strictly proportional share. The explanation is simple. The Independents were not a party; many who supported them gave their second choices to the larger parties. The smaller parties failed in some areas and here also their supporters gave second choices to the larger parties.

The evidence of three general elections shows that the largest parties tend to gain slightly, but there is no suppression of any large body of opinion. An Independent is returned only if he represents a considerable body ir county, but not otherwise. z

These three successive P.R. elections have brought out the steadiness of Irish opinion in respect of the Treaty. Such steadiness provides the best security any nation can offer for a long term loan.

CONTRAST WITH SINGLE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.

The single-member system is such a gamble that no one can prophesy what would have happened were this system in force.

force. Mr. Kevin O'Higgins states that those who did not vote for De Valera and who voted for the intermediate groups would have voted for the Government. Mr. Johnson, leader of the Labour party, takes the opposite view. He is convinced that if his supporters had not been able to vote effectively for Labour candidates they would have voted 'against' the Government. It is possible and even probable that the Government, several of whose policies, had aroused much criticism, might have been swept away. P.R. allowed citizens who were dissatisfied with the Government to vote against it by voting for Labour or some other party, wihout being compelled to vote against the Treaty.

THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The election gave rise to much discussion of the problem of government. In Ireland, as is the case in every country in north-western Europe (whatever the method of election used), as happened in Great Britain in 1923 and as may happen again after the next election, no one party has a majority. P.R. helps to solve this universal problem. It helps a nation to proceed towards rational and stable government by constraining statesmen and parties to recognise the actual facts. Only through an ordered and trustforthy expresion of the national mind can we make a beginning of dealing with this problem.

What are the different forms of government possible, and what are their relative merits for Ireland? We may dismiss the rather loose but dangerous talk in favour of the Musolini type of Government. This involves the suppression of the free working of the human mind; it involves a government-controlled press. It is incredible that any serious person should imagine that such suppression provides a permanent solution of the problem of government, whether for Ireland or for any other country.

There are two courses consistent with parliamentary democracy. First, parliament may be based on the single-member system, or on some multi-member system, like the French law which gives special advantages to the largest party. Both these methods encourage the pendulum to swing at its maximum. The two largest parties in Ireland are the Government party and the De Valera party. Would a violent swing of the pendulum between these two parties—or between any other two parties of which one can conceive—provide a satisfactory basis for the government of Ireland. The pendulum would probably denude the Irish parliament of many of the strong personalities that the nation has produced in recent years. This is but one of the dangers inherent in the pendulum swing. What the future of Ireland would be under such a system no one can foresee. The national credit would be seriously impaired.

IRELANDS'S SOLUTION.

The second alternative is that afforded by the proportional system. It preserves strong personalities for public service. Every member of the Irish Cabinet save one was re-elected. Mr. De Valera, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Baxter of the Farmers, Mr. Redmond, were also all elected. But the great value of P.R. is that it substitutes for an unreasoning swing of the pendulum an ordered expresion of the national mind. The modern problem of government can be solved by statesmen accepting this ordered expression as the basis of their own public actions and by taking parliament and the nation into thier confidence. This happily has been the result in Ireland. The Government placed itself in the hands of the Dail and was asked to cotinue in office. No coalition was formed. North-western Europe gives us examples of a government consisting of all parties, of a government of several parties and of a government of one party. These various governments interpret parliament and the nation, and where ecessary give a lead to both. In Ireland, a single-party govcontinues to work; its privilege like that of all democratic Government is to give the nation a lead and to give effect to the ational verdit. An ordered expression of the national mind is infinitely better as the basis of government in Ireland, or in Great Britain, or in any modern democracy, than that provided by the most violent swing of the pendulum.

PROBLEMS FOR BRITAIN.

The British nation is now confronted with serious constitutional issues arising from this very swing of the pendulum. A strong Second Chamber is demanded because of the unrepresentative character of the House of Commons, because of fears of what the next swing of the pendulum will bring. The only final solution of these British constitutional difficulties is to give to the House of Commons a representative character and to devise a Second Chamber which, by reason of its composition and personnel, would co-operate with the representative House in governing, in interpreting the will of the people, in giving a lead to the nation, in helping the nation to attain to a higher stage of development in the organisation of its national institutions.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT INTURKISTAN

TURKEY THE CENTRE

The Turkish Correspondent of "Siyasat-i-Usboola" writes under date 13 June:—

The inhabitants of Turkistan now living in European Turkey have started a magazine and commenced a movement for achieving independence. The Caucasions have already issued one such journal. The object of this journal is to defend the Bolshevik movement in Russia and at the same time to strive for the unity of the different tribes in Turkistan with a view to liberate themselves. These movements unmistakably point to the fact that all the races whose mother-tongue is 'Turkish'—though there may be a slight difference in dialect—are being united, so that they may depend their rights. For this purpose they have made European Turkey the centre of their activities.

The one object of all these movements is to get rid of the Russian domination. Many people may wonder how Turkey being so friendly with the Russians has allowed these men to carry out their work in her territory. The explanation of this toleration of a movement against Russia is Turkey's policy of equality of treatment to all her subjects. She has allowed the Russians to have an organ in Turkey and hence in all fairness she cannot deny the same privilege to her other subjects.

The organ of the independence movement of Turkistan is "Turkistan-Jadeela' or "New Turkistan". It is conducted by able writers and the way in which the journal pleads for the rights of these downtrodden races shows that they have now gathered sufficient strength to carry on their work vigorously. And they will probably succeed in achieving their ends

At present the Turks (that is, inhabitants of Russian Turkistan) are found in large numbers every where. They are found not only in India, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey but they are also found in Japan, in Egypt, in many of the European countries and in the United States. And the object of their issuing this journal is to unite their countrymen and to create in them a zeal for achieving liberty.

By the word 'Turkistan' they do not mean merely the western part of their country which is under Russian domination. They include in this term the eastern part as well, which is under the Chinese Government. However their present activities are limited to the Western part only, which we may call Russian Turkistan. The area of this part is 370,000 Kilometers and its population is 13 millions.

Indeed the atrocities which these Turkistan people had to suffer under the Sianst regime and even at the hands of the Bolsheviks are simply heart-rending. From the time Russia got hold of these lands and especially from 1905 when Ranbury Teshkand" railway line was constructed the Russians began to aequire the lands belonging to the Turks. The means to achieve this end was to compel the Russians first to migrate to those lands and then to drive the aboriginies into the jungles. Once the Russians were in a majority the province was declared to be Russian. Efforts were also made in this connection to divide the different tribes of the Turks so that they might fight between themselves and might not retain the necessary strength to oppose the Russians, and thus the cotton producing agriculturist may remain for ever under Russian domination.

This oppresive policy of the Russians resulted in a rising of these tribes at the time of the Great War. But when in 1920 Russia became free from external dangers she again started her oppressive policy. This time she wanted to decide this matter once for all and perpetrated amazing excesses. Under the Tsars in fifty years 200,000 Russians were made to migrate from Russia into Turkistan. But now within three years more than 200,000 were sent. As a result of this policy nearly 2 millions of the Turks died in 1921-22. The reason was this. They were compelled to sow cotton in place of wheat. The Russians undertook to supply wheat to the Turks on condition that the Turks would give them cotton in exchange. But as their good supply was now in the hands of their enemies whenever there was a rising against the Russians the Turks had to starve.

Even under the Bolshevist regime they are compelled to sow cotton in place of wheat. If they do not agree to this, their water supply is cut by the Russians. And even when they bring cotton for exchange they are not given sufficient wheat and they have to go with curtailed rations even in days of plenty.

The Russians have been trying their best to divide these tribes. One of their schemes with this very end in view was to suggest the establishment of a separate republic for every tribe. So that the chief of one tribe would always look down upon other chiefs and then there would be no end to their internecine warfare.

These Turks have now begun to realise that there is only one way of attaining their liberty. And that is to unite. The Russians have always relied on the division of these races. But now the Turks know very well that they would not be weaker than Afghanistan or Persia if they unite and excepting India and Turkey they would make the largest Muslim State if there population is to be taken into consideration. In commerce and industry they need not depend on the Asiatic countries because their geographical position is suitable for opening trade relations with Europe. They can produce wheat which would suffice for their food and they also produce cotton which they can turn into cloth.

Their object is to found a democratic State of their own, because they have no respect for the Russian management and are not satisfied with it. They have begun to look down upon the Russians and the present state of affairs in their land shows that the days of Russian domination are numbered.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE'S CLOSING SPEECH.

In the course of his speech in winding up the proceedings of the tenth International Labour Conference which has only recently concluded its sessions, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, President said:

To many of us the most tangible and substantive achievement of this Conference would appear to be the two Draft Conventions and the Recommendation concerning sickness insurance. These decisions of the Conference will in due course be communicated to the States Members and will in every country be submitted to the competent authorities. I trust that the Secretary-General at future Sessions of the Conference will be able to report a gratifyingly increasing number of ratifications of these two Draft Conventions, especially as they conform in large measure to the existing practice in this matter in the more industrialised countries of the western world.

VALUE OF DEBATES.

To my mind, apart from the beneficent results that flow from such ratifications, there is real value in the debates and discussions which have led up to the adoption of these Draft Conventions and this Recommendation, apart from the value of the Draft Convention themselves. As I ventured to point out in my opening address to the Conference, these decisions of the Conference form a norm or standard which is useful for the guidance of countries at various stages of social evolution and social legislation. The significant visit to this Conference of a distinguished representative of the young democracy of Turkey is a testimony to this view.

It is my fervent hope that, both in countries which have at present only a rudimentary system of sickness insurance and in countries which have not yet found it possible to organise even a rudimentary system, the Draft Conventions and the Recommendation adopted by you will contribute at no distant date to the merciful purpose of relieving pain and suffering among many millions of workers—men and women—and their families.

Before I leave this topic of sickness insurance, I hope I may be permitted to congratulate the Employers' Group on the exceedingly wise course of action they adopted with regard to the final vote on this very important and exceedingly humanitarian proposal.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

When it became evident two days ago that it would not be possible for this Conference to come to an agreement in regard to the inclusion in next year's Agenda of the subject of freedom of association, I shared your regret that all the valuable efforts and endevour that had been bestowed on this subject by the Office, in the Committee and in the Conference itself appeared to be wasted. On calmer reflection I am convinced that the work that was done has not been lost. The consideration that has been devoted to this vital subject and the debates that have occurred here, in the Committee as well as in the plenary Conference, have clarified the atmosphere and defined the issues. I sincerely hope it will now be possible for this subject to be discussed in every country without heat or prejudice and in a practical and conciliatory spirit. To my mind it is an achievement which will stand for ever to the credit of this Organisation and of this Conference that a subject of such an extremely complex, delicate and controversial nature has been debated in an international gathering with such tolerance, courtesy and moderation.

To anyone who has had the privilege, as I have had during this Session, of listening from day to day to the speeches delivered during the discussion on the Director's Report, it has been evident that this Organisation has secured for itself not merely the attachment and encouragement, but I venture to say the affection of practically every country in the world. But I think that the debate on the Director's Report is also valuable because this Assembly is an international forum for the discussion of problems relating to economic and social matter. This debate serves as a powerful adjunct to a part of the work—the dicusion of knowledge and information—to which I have always attached profound significance and which I venture to think is no less important than the framing of Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

During the present Session of the Conference I have been able to strengthen many old ties of friendship and I have succeeded in forming new bonds. This Session of the Conference will ever remain a proud and inspiring memory to me.

L. G. AND THE LORDS.

"THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO EVOLUTION"

"BOLSHEVIKS" IN DOWNING-STREET.

"The straight road to evolution," was Mr. Lloyd George's description of the Government's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords when he addressed a crowded open-air meeting at Sussex-road Schools, Brixton, in mail week, in support of Mr. F. J. Laverack, the Liberal candidate in the by-election. It was estimated that seven thousand persons, with the aid of loud speakers heard Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

Mr. Lloyd George said the present Government stated that they were going to defend our Constitutional liberties. What are they doing? They are making a greater attack upon the Constitutional liberties of the Commons of England than has been made since the days of Charles the First. Their proposal with regard to the House of Lords is a dethronement of the people of this country. (Cheers.)

"It is establishing the hereditary peerage as a power which cannot be overthrown. It will be more patent than the monarchy itself. (Hear, hear.) It robs the monarch of the one prerogative which the people can use in the last resort to defend their liberties. (Cheers.) They are bringing the democracy down the rungs of the ladder dower than they were before."

A voice: Charles the First attempted that and lost his head.

Mr. Lloyd George: I don't suggest that that should be done in this case. (Laughter.) It would give them a great deal trouble, as some of them have no head to lose. (Laughter and applause.)

THE CREATION OF PEERS.

"The hereditary peerage is to be established for ever. That is the straight road to revolution in this country. (Laud cheers, and a voice: "We will want one.") In the old days if the Lords threw a thing out, you could go to the monarch and ask him to create a sufficient number of Peers, for the purpose of overwhelming the obstinate, selfish, grabbing Peers. (Cheers.) He gave us the power to do that in 1911. They knew that, and so they gave in. The Reform Bill in 1832 or 1893 was carried in the same way. The King had the power to create Peers on the advice of his Liberal or Whig Ministers, and so the Lords gave in. (Cheers.)

What are they doing now? They are going to take away the whole of that power, so that we shall be worse off than we were before the Veto Bill of 1911 was carried. Talk about constitutional liberties and defending them against Bolsheviks—there are Bolshviks in the neighbourhood of Downing-street. (Cheers and laughter.) Bolshevism means subversion; it means usurpation of the rights of the people.

"In Russia a small group governs in the name of 140 millions of people. They govern by force. That is exactly what the Peerage are going to do in this country. But instead of 600,000 Communists in Russia governing in the name of 140 millions, you will have 700 hededitary Peers governing here in the names of 43 million free-born Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, and whatever other nationalities there are amongst us. (Cheers.)

"DEAD LENIN OR LIVE BALDWIN?"

"Our danger is not from a dead Lenin, but from a live Baldwin. (Cheers and laughter.) We have got to fimht for our constitutional liberties, because we have got things to do.

"You have got this infamous leasehold system. I do not know if you have got it in Brixton. (Cries of "Yes we have.") We have got it down in my country where a man puts the whole of his industry, capital and coul, in building up a business year after year, and the value of it goes into the pockets of another man who never spent one sixpence in building or developing the business. That is robbery—(cheers)—and these seven hundred Peers are of the class that rely on that kind of business. (Applause.)

"If you take away this power which we have obtained of access from the people to the Throne in ordetr to obtain the passing of any measure for the emancipation of the people; if you allow the Tory Government to put fresh barriers between the Monarch and his people, then I tell you you can never carry any reform which the people of this land need for their comfort, for their development, and for their lives." (Cheers.)—"Manchester Guardian."

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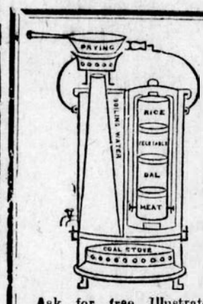

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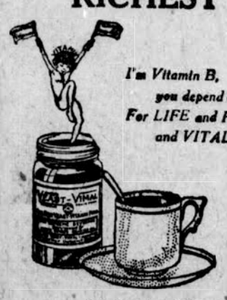

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MISS DICKINSON ON 'VIGILANCE WORK.'

HER PLEA FOR RESCUE HOMES.

Under the auspicies of the Deccan Students' Union of the N. M. College, Miss Dickinson delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on 'vigilence and rescue homes' on Friday the 22nd of July. With the help of the League of Nations Report on 'White slave traffic' Miss Dickinson drew a very vivid picture of the state of commercialised vice in Europe and America. She said that the prevelance of the vice was due to the influse of single men in industrial centres, but contended that the demand was also to a large extent increased by artificial means. She was of the opinion that it was this commercialisation of vice that must be put an end to in the first place. Afterwards we shall be free to address ourselves to the more difficult question of the total abolition of prostitution. Brothels must be made illegal. Regulation and abolition were two alternatives suggested, but she was of opinion that regulation was unsound on principle and impracticable in practice, and would not serve the purpose. She put a strong plea on behalf the fallen women, making it clear that they did not take to the life of shame of their free will, but were forced to it by the fraud of procurers or other circumstance i.e. starvation etc. She said that there were many girls who wished to renounce the life of shame that they were leading, but that it was a most distressing thing that there were no rescue homes adequate in number, which would take them under their shelter. In the end she appealed to the medical students to make a deep study of this problem, and in fulness of time to do what they could to eradicate this commerce in vice.

Dr. Rele who presided admitted the usefulness of rescue homes, but thought that the vice must be attacked at its root, and advocated the necessity of education in those places whence the unfortunete girls were recruited.

RESCUE HOME FOR HINDU WOMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the Sessions of the Hindu Maha sabha held in Bombay by the end of 1925, I had the honour to move the following resolution :—

"This Conference urges the absolute necessity of immediately opening shelter homes for such Hindu women as are stranged unprotected and unprovided for by their own relatives for any reason whatever, where facilities may be provided to them for such education as may be needed for their economic independence and moral uplift. And further that one such Rescue Home may be immediately opened in Bombay and for starting this the following Committee is appointed.

1. Si. M. R. Jayakar, Chairman : 2 Sj. Sheth Govindlalji and 3. Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, Secretaries. 4. Sj. Sheth Kanji Dwarkadas, 5. Sj. Sheth Laxmidas Tairsee, 6. Sj. Sheth Mavji Govindji, 7. Sj. Sheth Ratansi Morarji, 8. Sj. Sheth Beniprasad Dalminya, 9. Sj. Sheth Anandilal Potdar, 10. Sj. Sheth Dalvi D. G., 11. Sj. N. M. Joshi, 12. Sj. Chiranjilal Loyalka, 13. Sj. Narain Laljee, 14. Sj. Nariman G. K.; 15. Sj. Sheth Benarsi Prasad other names may be added to this Committee.

I was very eloquently supported by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. L. R. Tairsee. Lala Lajpat Raj, the President of the Conference, along with many others, entertained a hope, that Bombay would do at least something in this connection, but unfortunately nothing has been done still.

I understand from enquiries at the Hindu Maha Sabha Office that the Committee has secured premises worth about Rs. 35,000, and about two thousands have been collected in cash, after Swami Shraddhanandji's murder in January. I understand this rescue home is to be Swamiji's memorial in Bombay. Let it take any form but may I request Mr. M. R. Jayakar and his Committee to hurry up the matters.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay No. 4, July 23.

FOR HINDU WOMEN

A SHED AT CHOUPATI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your valued paper, I beg to inform the whole Hindu population of Bombay that the Bombay Municipality has erected a big corrugated iron shed at Choupati, for the use of Hindu women, for change of clothes when they go for bathing in the sea during the present Chaturmas. This was one of the longfelt wants, which has now been removed since last year, by the Corporation's passing a Resolution to the effect at the instance of the writer. The shed will now be continued to be erected every year for four months of Chaturmas, and the Hindu ladies going for holy seabath during these days are kindly requested to take full advantage of same. They may also write to the Municipal Commissioner or to the writer about any difficulty which they may experience and which they would wish removed. This letter is written with a view to inform the people broad-cast about the shed as last year the shed was not used by many visitors, simply through the ignoranee of the fact that there was a shed erected for their use. I trust the Hindu readers hereof will kindly convey this message to the proper quarters.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, July 22.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA TO BE RESTARTED.

ISSUES RAISED IN GANDHIJI'S LETTER

Mr. R. S. Rnikar, Ag. President of the Nagpur City Congress Committee addresses the following letter to prominent leaders :—

Sir,—I invite your attention to the following statement in connection with the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha. Please carefully peruse the same and favour me with your considered reply at an early date and oblige.

After the country has tried all possible and constitutional means and not realised its object, the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee took up the Campaign of Arms Act Satyagraha started by its President, Mr. Manchershaw Avari, as a final recourse for the release of the Bengal Detenus.

It has been carried on for over three months, with daily processions of volunteers carrying swords and spears. Fifty volunteers have been arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Avari was senteneed to rigorous imprisonment for four years under S. 124-A on 4th June, 1927. There has been not a single case of violence of any nature whatsoever despite the hartals and large processions prior to and consequent on the arrest and incarceration of Mr. Avari.

On the receipt of the views of Mahatma Gandhi relating to Nagpur Satyagraha in a letter addressed to Mr. B. F. Bharucha on 23rd June, 1927, a general meeting of the Nagar Congress Committee was held on 2nd July, 1927, and after prolonged consideration, the Satyagraha Campaign was suspended for one month with the view of ascertaining the opinion of All India on the matter.

MOMENTOUS ISSUES.

There is a definite demand for resuming this campaign of civil resistance as could be seen from opinions expressed at public meetings and elsewhere. We therefore seek consultation and co-operation with you.

Momentous issues arise from Mahatma Gandhi's letter. According to him a Satyagrahi cannot break the Arms Act and a man who carries on a peaceful campaign cannot carry a sword or a rifle with the object of being arrested or for any other purpose. Broadly speaking the following questions necessarily arise.

(1) Can there be no civil resistance to the provisions of the Arms Act?

(2) Is it not the duty of the Congress to organise a campaign of civil resistance for the release of Bengal Defenus and if so whether violation of the Arms Act is not the best method; if not, please suggest any other.

(3) Does not India require her own forces for acquiring and retaining Swaraj?

(4) Is not military training essential for home defence?

(5) Can that training be had by the people without carrying arms peacefully?

(6) Is not the carrying of arms the birth right of every man for purposes of self-defence?

My Committee accepts the force of these arguments and asserts the right of carrying arms peacefully and invites your observations and co-operation in the matter.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

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ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
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